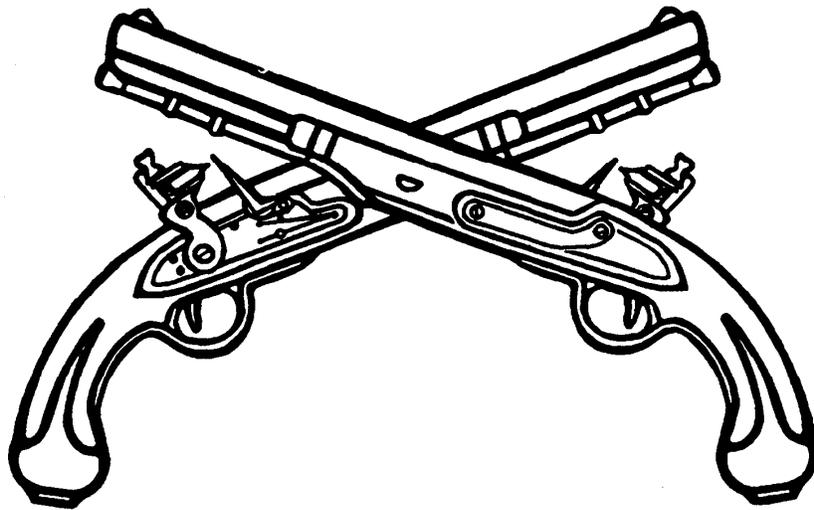

EPW/CI POLICY AND PROCEDURES

MP



SETS THE STANDARD FOR EXCELLENCE

EPW/CI POLICY AND PROCEDURES

Subcourse Number MP2011

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SUBCOURSE OVERVIEW

Enemy prisoner of war (EPW) and civilian internee (CI) operations is one of four missions that the military police (MP) are responsible for. History tells us that EPW and CI are as much a part of armed conflict as weapons and tactics. The next battlefield will be characterized by nonlinear operations (rear, close, and deep) and decentralized command and control. Mobility of tactical units is critical because of the increasing lethality of weapons systems. Prompt evacuation of EPW from tactical units will give our combat forces greater freedom to maneuver. This subcourse provides an overview of MP doctrine for collecting, evacuating, and interning enemy prisoners of war and civilian internees. The doctrine in this subcourse may be applied to all levels of conflict including mature theaters with forward deployed units, contingency operations, and in operations in war other than war.

No prerequisites are required for this subcourse.

This subcourse reflects the doctrine that was current at the time of preparation. In your work situation, always refer to the latest publications and use the most current doctrine.

Unless otherwise stated, the use of masculine pronouns includes both men and women.

TERMINAL LEARNING OBJECTIVE

ACTION: Plan EPW and CI operations in a theater of operations.

CONDITION: You have this subcourse, paper and pencil.

STANDARD: To demonstrate competency of this task, you must achieve a minimum score of 70 percent on the subcourse examination.

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LESSON 1

US POLICY AND PROCEDURES

MQS Manual Task: 01.3759.01.9002

OVERVIEW

LESSON DESCRIPTION:

In this lesson you will learn the US policy for handling EPW and CI.

TERMINAL LEARNING OBJECTIVE:

ACTION: Understand US policy and procedures for handling EPW and CI.

CONDITION: You are a lieutenant or captain in the Military Police Corps and are involved in EPW or CI operations.

STANDARD: To demonstrate competency of this task, you must achieve a minimum score of 70 percent on the subcourse examination.

REFERENCES: The material contained in this lesson was derived from the following publications: AR 190-8, AR 190-40, AR 190-57, FM 34-52, STANAG 2044, and STANAG 2084.

INTRODUCTION

Violating international law or U.S. policy concerning EPW and CI cannot only lead to criminal charges against the violator, but also lead to increased manpower requirements for prisoner security. It is important that the Military Police consistently observe these policies and be prepared to train others in the correct procedures concerning EPW and CI.

PART A - US POLICY

Basic US policy towards EPW and CI is derived from the Geneva Conventions and is found in AR 190-8 and AR 190-57. All persons who are captured, interned, or held by US forces during a conflict must be given humanitarian care and treatment from the moment they are captured until they are finally released or repatriated. This requirement applies whenever the US is a party to a conflict even if a state of war hasn't been declared.

Any act or allegation of inhumane treatment or other violation of AR 190-8 and AR 190-57 must be reported to Headquarters, Department of the Army (HQDA) as a serious incident report (SIR) according to AR 190-40. The provisions in AR 190-8 and AR 190-57 for reporting inhumane treatment applies to enemy

prisoners of war, civilian internees, and persons that are known or suspected of committing serious offenses that could be characterized as war crimes.

PRISONER CATEGORIES

Captured persons may be classified into several categories: Enemy Prisoners of War (EPW), retained person (RP), Civilian Internees (CI), and detainees.

Enemy Prisoners of War

Enemy prisoners of war include the following:

- o Members of the enemy armed forces as well as members of the military or volunteer corps that form part of such armed forces.
- o Members of militias and other volunteer corps. Included are organized resistance movements that belong to an enemy nation and operate in or outside of their territory, even if this territory is occupied. Such militias or volunteer corps, including such organized resistance movements, must--
 - be commanded by a person responsible for subordinates.
 - have a fixed, distinctive sign that can be recognized at a distance.
 - carry arms openly.
 - conduct their operations according to the laws and customs of war.
- o Members of regular armed forces who profess allegiance to a government or authority not recognized by the detaining power.
- o Persons who accompany an armed force without actually being members. They must have received authorization from the armed force they accompany. They must also have an identification card that was issued by the armed forces they are accompanying. Examples include the following:
 - Civilian members of military aircraft crews.
 - War correspondents.
 - Supply contractors.
 - Members of labor units.
 - Members of services responsible for the welfare of enemy armed forces.
- o Members of crews who do not benefit by more favorable treatment under any other provisions of international law. Examples include crews of

civil aircraft of the enemy power and masters, pilots, and apprentices of the Merchant Marine.

- o Inhabitants of a nonoccupied territory who, on the approach of US armed forces, spontaneously take up arms to resist the invading forces. These persons must-
 - have not had time to form themselves into regular armed units.
 - carry arms openly and respect the laws and customs of war.
- o Persons belonging, or having belonged, to the armed forces of a country occupied by the US. The theater army (TA) commander must consider it necessary to intern these people because of their allegiance. Persons may fall into this category even though the US may have originally liberated them from prisoner of war status while hostilities were going on outside the occupied territory. This category includes persons who--
 - have made an unsuccessful attempt to rejoin the armed forces to which they belong and which are engaged in combat.
 - have failed to comply with a summons made to them because they fear internment.

Retained Persons

A retained person is also considered under the broad classification as an EPW. It also refers to retained persons taken into custody and held against their will.

Retained persons include the following:

- o Medical personnel who are members of the medical service of their armed forces.
- o Medical personnel exclusively engaged in--
 - searching, collecting, transporting, or treating the sick or wounded.
 - preventing disease.
 - administrating medical units and establishments exclusively.
- o Chaplains attached to enemy armed forces.
- o Staff of national Red Cross societies and other voluntary aid societies duly recognized and authorized by their governments. The staff of such societies must be subject to military laws and regulations to qualify as retained persons.

Civilian Internees

A civilian internee is an enemy national protected by the Geneva Conventions who is found in occupied territory or in the territory of a party to the conflict and interned by the US Army. Internment may be ordered for imperative security reasons according to Article 78, Geneva Conventions.

Additionally a person convicted of an offense against the US can be interned in lieu of confinement in accordance with Article 86 of the Geneva Convention.

Nationals of a state not bound by the Geneva Conventions are not protected persons. Nationals of states that are co-belligerents of the US are not protected persons as long as their states have normal diplomatic representatives in the US. Nationals of neutral states bound by the Geneva Conventions are protected persons as are stateless persons.

Detainees

The final category used to classify personnel is detainee. A detainee is all other persons, including innocent civilians, displaced persons/refugees, suspect civilians, terrorists, espionage agents, and saboteurs. These individuals are being held by the U.S. until a definitive legal status can be established by competent authority and are treated as EPW until that time.

PRISONER OBLIGATIONS AND PROTECTIONS

The Geneva Conventions establish prisoner obligations. EPW and CI are obliged to provide their name, rank, service number, and date of birth.

EPW and CI are also required-

- o to observe the Code of Conduct, lawful camp regulations, and laws of the capturing state that apply.
- o to perform nonmilitary labor or work that is not humiliating, dangerous, or unhealthy.

Punishment

Enemy prisoners of war may be punished under US Army laws, regulations, orders in force, and the Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ).

Regulations, orders, and notices that EPW are required to obey must be published in the language the prisoner understands. They must be posted where prisoners have access to them. Under normal circumstances this applies mainly to EPW operations at echelons above corps (EAC). It also applies where prisoners are interned on a permanent or semipermanent basis.

Judicial proceedings against EPW may be by courts-martial or civil court. The Manual for Courts-Martial (MCM) and the UCMJ are used when prisoners are court-martialed. EPW may be delivered to civil authorities when authorized by the Secretary of the Army. An EPW will not be delivered to civil authorities

for an offense unless a member of the US armed forces would be delivered for committing a similar offense.

Civilian internees may be tried by general court-martial. They may not be tried by summary or special court-martial. The internment facility commander may impose disciplinary punishment under the provisions of AR 190-57.

Disciplinary measures should be used instead of judicial punishment whenever possible. Disciplinary measures include the following:

- o Discontinuing privileges that are granted over and above the treatment provided for by the Geneva Conventions.
- o Confinement.
- o A fine not to exceed one-half of the advance pay and working pay that the EPW and CI would otherwise receive during a period of not more than 30 days.
- o Fatigue duties not to exceed two hours per day. This punishment will not be applied to officers. Noncommissioned officers (NCOs) may only be required to do supervisory work.
- o A restricted diet along with disciplinary segregation may be imposed upon a detainee in confinement.

Prisoners can't be punished under disciplinary proceedings until they are given precise information regarding the offense they are accused of and given a chance to explain their conduct and defend themselves. They will be permitted to call witnesses and use an interpreter if necessary.

Repatriation

EPW and CI who aren't sick or wounded are normally repatriated or released at the end of hostilities as directed by the State Department and Department of Defense (DOD). Some sick and wounded prisoners and internees are considered for repatriation during hostilities by a mixed medical commission established by HQDA. The mixed medical commission consists of two members appointed by the International Red Cross and approved by the parties to the conflict. The third member is a medical officer of the US Army selected by HQDA.

Prisoners who have lost a hand or foot because of injury, paralysis, or disease and those who suffer from a disease or injury that will probably result in death despite treatment for one year are eligible for direct repatriation. Mixed medical commissions do not have to examine EPW in this category.

Protecting Powers

The Geneva Conventions set up an inspection system that works through "protecting powers." Any willing and able neutral country or impartial

organization, agreed upon by the parties in a conflict, may act as a protecting power. Basically, the duty of a protecting power is to check on proper application of the Conventions' rules. It also suggests corrective measures where necessary. For instance, a protecting power must periodically inspect prisoner of war camps. Prisoners have a right to ask for these inspections. Representatives of a protecting power may not be prohibited from visiting EPW and CI where they are interned or confined except for imperative military necessity.

Labor

Prisoners of war and civilian internees may be required to perform essential work where qualified civilian labor isn't available. Essential work is that which would have to be done whether or not EPW are available.

Prisoners will not be employed in positions that require or permit them--

- o access to classified defense information or records of other personnel.
- o access to telephones or other communication systems.
- o authority to command or instruct US personnel.

Prisoners may be employed in the following types of labor:

- o Administration, construction, and maintenance of EPW camps.
- o Commercial business, arts and crafts.
- o Agriculture.
- o Public works, public utilities, and construction that have no military character or purpose.
- o Transporting and handling stores that are not military in character or purpose,
- o Industries connected with the production or extraction of raw materials, and manufacturing industries, with the exception of metallurgical machinery, and chemical industries.
- o Domestic service.

Prohibited Labor

Officer EPW will not be required to work. The only time that officer EPW are allowed to work is when they have submitted a voluntary request in writing. NCO EPW will be required to do supervisory work only. Nonsupervisory work may be allowed if the EPW submits a request in writing. Enlisted EPW are required to do work that is not specifically prohibited. Unauthorized work includes

unhealthy or dangerous work, humiliating work, and other specifically prohibited labor such as chemical industries, removal of mines or similar devices, etc.

Unhealthy or dangerous work includes--

- o exertion beyond physical capability.
- o use of inherently dangerous mechanisms or material such as high speed cutting instruments or explosives, mechanisms that are dangerous because the person is unskilled in their use, and climbing to dangerous heights or exposure to risk of injury from falling objects in swift motion and not under full control.
- o humiliating or degrading labor. Humiliating work is labor that would be looked upon as degrading or humiliating if performed by a member of the US armed forces. This prohibition does not prevent EPW from doing ordinary and frequently unpleasant tasks such as digging a ditch or manual labor in agriculture.

Specifically prohibited labor includes work in an area where EPW are exposed to combat zone fire. It also includes tending bars or serving alcohol in officer's messes or similar establishments. Any labor near convicts or inside state prison walls is also prohibited.

PART B - HANDLING CAPTURED MATERIALS

Captured enemy documents (CED), captured enemy equipment (CEE), and associated technical documents (ATD) are reported and handled according-

- o to military intelligence doctrine and STANAG 2084 for items not associated with EPW or CI.
- o to military police doctrine and STANAG 2044 for items found in the possession of EPW and CI.

CAPTURED ENEMY DOCUMENTS

Captured enemy documents include any recorded information that was possessed by the enemy and comes into US possession. Captured enemy documents are normally found on dead enemy soldiers, the battlefield, and EPW.

Captured enemy documents are categorized as--

- o official documents such as maps, orders, field orders, overlays, and codes including government and military items.
- o personal documents such as letters, diaries, newspapers, and books including private and commercial items.

Captured enemy documents are divided into four categories--A, B, C, and D.

Category A

These are documents that contain reportable information, are time sensitive, contain significant intelligence information, and may be critical to friendly courses of action.

Category B

Category B includes anything that pertains to enemy communications or cryptographic systems. Category B documents are given a tentative secret classification and handled accordingly. Category B documents are evacuated through secure channels to military intelligence.

Category C

These documents contain information that is of general intelligence value. They do not indicate a significant change in enemy capabilities or intentions.

Category D

These documents do not contain any information of intelligence value. Documents are classified Category D only after they have been examined by military intelligence personnel at EAC.

Processing and Evacuating Documents

Captured enemy documents not associated with EPW or CI are evacuated to the nearest military intelligence interrogating team as quickly as possible. Interrogating teams are normally located at or near EPW collecting points established by military police. These locations include--

- forward collecting points (brigade support area).
- central collecting points (division support area).
- corps holding areas.

Documents found on EPW and CI are tagged with part C of the standard capture tag. (See Figure 1-1.) Documents found in the possession of EPW by MP are evacuated with prisoners (in the possession of guards). Documents are examined by military intelligence personnel at the first opportunity. EPW and CI should never have direct access to CED. Identification (ID) cards are not considered CED. Confiscating an EPW's ID card violates the Geneva Convention and AR 190-8.

Any CED that merits special attention, as specified in the intelligence annex of an operations order, may be evacuated ahead of EPW to the nearest military intelligence activity.

Captured enemy documents must be accounted for at all times. A continuous receipt system should be used.

Captured enemy documents that are found on dead enemy soldiers or recovered from the battlefield are tagged by the capturing unit and evacuated to military intelligence personnel. Part C of the standard prisoner of war captive tag (Figure 1-1) is used for captured enemy documents that are found on the battlefield or on dead enemy soldiers.

A plain piece of paper may be used to tag CED found on dead enemy soldiers or recovered from the battlefield when a standard capture tag (Figure 1-1) isn't available. Plain paper used instead of document tags must have the following information:

- o Date and time captured.
- o Place captured.
- o Capturing unit.
- o Identity of source.
- o Circumstance of capture.

Markings of any kind should never be made on captured enemy documents.

Captured enemy documents not associated with EPW are identified with the captured document tag (Figure 1-2) and evacuated by the capturing unit to the nearest military intelligence activity for exploitation. The first interrogating element that has the time and personnel available will screen captured enemy documents for information that answers priority intelligence requirements (PIR) or information requirements (IR). This element will assign each CED a category. The category assigned is not permanent and may be changed as necessary.

Security Classification

Captured enemy documents containing communications or cryptographic information are given a temporary classification of secret. They must be evacuated through secure channels to the tactical control and analysis element (TCAE).

Special Handling

Documents of any category that are captured from crashed enemy aircraft, particularly if they relate to enemy anti-aircraft defense or enemy air control and reporting systems, are evacuated through command channels to the nearest Air Force headquarters. Documents taken from ships are evacuated through command channels to the nearest Navy headquarters. Captured maps and charts that have operational graphics are evacuated through command channels to the nearest all-source production section or branch (ASPS or ASPB).

CAPTURED ENEMY EQUIPMENT

Captured enemy equipment may provide technical intelligence information of immediate value for targeting purposes, order of battle intelligence, or to aid in determining enemy capabilities and weaknesses. Capturing units are responsible for guarding and reporting CEE through their command channels. Captured enemy equipment is tagged by the capturing unit using Part C of DA Form 5976.

Captured enemy equipment is disposed of according to instructions from higher headquarters in coordination with military intelligence (G2). Under normal circumstances, CEE is evacuated to a military intelligence technical intelligence team in the corps area.

If the possibility exists that CEE will be recaptured by the enemy--

- obtain information, photographs, and ATD pertaining to the CEE.
- destroy or disable the CEE to prevent the enemy from using it.

ASSOCIATED TECHNICAL DOCUMENTS

Associated technical documents (ATD) pertain to equipment of any type. They are evacuated with the equipment they pertain to. If this isn't possible, a cover sheet is attached to the document. The word "TECDOC" is written across the top of the cover sheet in large letters. A detailed description of the equipment is written on the cover sheet. Photographs that include a measurement guide should also be submitted if possible.

1. DATE AND TIME OF CAPTURE		2. SERIAL NO. 0140028 A	
3. NAME		4. DATE OF BIRTH	
5. RANK	6. SERVICE NO.		
7. UNIT OF EPW		8. CAPTURING UNIT	
9. LOCATION OF CAPTURE (<i>Grid coordinates</i>)			
10. CIRCUM- STANCES OF CAPTURE	11. PHYSICAL CONDITION OF EPW	12. WEAPONS EQUIPMENT, DOCU- MENTS	

1. DATE AND TIME OF CAPTURE		2. SERIAL NO. 0140028 B	
3. NAME		4. DATE OF BIRTH	
5. RANK	6. SERVICE NO.		
7. UNIT OF EPW		8. CAPTURING UNIT	
9. LOCATION OF CAPTURE (<i>Grid coordinates</i>)			
10. CIRCUM- STANCES OF CAPTURE	11. PHYSICAL CONDITION OF EPW	12. WEAPONS EQUIPMENT, DOCU- MENTS	

1. DATE AND TIME OF CAPTURE		2. SERIAL NO. 0140028 C	
3. NAME		4. DATE OF BIRTH	
5. RANK	6. SERVICE NO.		
7. UNIT OF EPW		8. CAPTURING UNIT	
9. LOCATION OF CAPTURE (<i>Grid coordinates</i>)			
10. DESCRIPTION OF WEAPONS, SPECIAL EQUIPMENT, DOCUMENTS			

ENEMY PRISONER OF WAR (EPW) CAPTURE TAG (Part A)

For use of this form, see AR 190-8, the proponent agency is DCSOPS

Attach this part of tag to EPW. (*Do not remove from EPW.*)

1. **Search** - For weapons, military documents, or special equipment.
2. **Silence** - Prohibit talking among EPWs for ease of control.
3. **Segregate** - By rank, sex, and nationality.
4. **Safeguard** - To prevent harm or escape.
5. **Speed** - Evacuate from the combat zone.
6. **Tag** - Prisoners and documents or special equipment.

DA FORM 5976, JAN 91

UNIT RECORD CARD (Part B)

Forward to Unit

(*Capturing unit retains for records.*)

Use string, wire, or other durable material to attach the appropriate section of this form to the EPW's equipment or property.

DA FORM 5976, JAN 91

**DOCUMENT/SPECIAL EQUIPMENT/
WEAPONS CARD (Part C)**

Attach this part of tag to EPW's retained property. (*Do not remove from property.*)

As a minimum, the tag must include the following information:

- *Item 1*, date and time of capture.
- *Item 8*, capturing unit.
- *Item 9*, place of capture (*grid coordinates*).
- *Item 10*, circumstances of capture (*how the EPW was captured*)

DA FORM 5976, JAN 91

Figure 1-1. Standard Prisoner of War Captive Tag (STANAG 2044).

CAPTURED DOCUMENT TAG	
CAPTURED ENEMY DOCUMENT TAG	
1. DATE/TIME CAPTURED:	_____
2. PLACE CAPTURED:	_____
3. CAPTURING UNIT:	_____
4. IDENTITY OF SOURCE (IF APPLICABLE):	_____

5. CIRCUMSTANCES OF CAPTURE:	_____

Figure 1-2. Captured Document Tag (FM 34-52).

PART C - ACTIONS REQUIRED BY CAPTURING TROOPS

Enemy prisoners of war are an inseparable part of armed conflict. Combat, combat support, and combat service support units may capture prisoners of war or accept the surrender of defeated enemy soldiers anywhere on the battlefield.

Military police are responsible for collecting, evacuating, and interning prisoners of war. Other units have battlefield missions that are just as important. The effectiveness of these units is degraded when they are encumbered with prisoners of war. A delay caused by prisoners of war on yesterday's battlefield that had little or no effect on combat operations may prove to be fatal tomorrow. Combat forces are able to move greater distances in less time. Weapons are more accurate and deadly.

Collecting, evacuating, and interning EPW is a critical element of the commander's mobility.

DOD OBJECTIVES

Everyone is responsible for treating prisoners of war according to the objectives established by DOD. These objectives are--

- o to maximize intelligence information.
- o to prevent escape or liberation.
- o to promote proper treatment of captured US personnel by example.
- o to weaken the will of the enemy to resist.
- o to use EPW and CI as a source of labor.

Maximize Intelligence

Maximizing intelligence information means getting decisive information to the proper commander in time to be useful. Knowledge is power. Getting prisoners to intelligence personnel quickly may be the difference between succeeding and failing. All intelligence is perishable. Some is valuable for minutes or hours. Other information lasts for days or weeks. Military intelligence personnel are trained to know the difference. They are able to piece small bits of otherwise useless information into significant findings that can change the course of battle.

Information needed by the commander for present and future combat operations may be identified in the intelligence annex of the operations plan or operations order as PIR and IR. Anyone who is responsible for prisoners should be familiar with the commander's PIR and IR. Examples include the following:

- o Mission. Information that describes the present, future, or past missions of specific enemy units. Each unit for which mission information was obtained is identified.
- o Composition. Information that identifies specific enemy units. This identification should include the type of unit (artillery, transportation, armor, and so forth) and a description of the unit's organizational chain of command.
- o Strength. Information that describes the size of enemy units in terms of personnel, weapons, and equipment. A unit identification must accompany each description.
- o Disposition. Information that establishes locations occupied by the enemy units or activities. The information will identify the military significance of the disposition, other enemy units there, and any security measures.

- o Tactics. Information that describes the tactics in use, or planned for use, by specific enemy units. The doctrine governing the employment of these tactics will be included in the description.
- o Training. Information that identifies and describes the types of individual and collective training being conducted by the enemy. The description will include all information on the thoroughness, degree, and quality of the training.
- o Combat effectiveness. Information that describes the ability and fighting quality of specific enemy units. The description will provide unit identification and information about personnel and equipment losses and replacements, reinforcements, morale, and combat experiences of its members.
- o Logistics. Information that describes the means by which the enemy moves and sustains its forces. This includes any information on the types and amounts of supply required, procured, stored, and distributed by enemy units in support of current and future operations.
- o Electronic technical data. Information that describes the operations parameters of specific enemy electronic equipment. This includes both communications and noncommunications systems.
- o Miscellaneous data. Information that supports the development of any of the other order of battle elements. Examples are passwords, unit histories, radio call signs, radio frequencies, unit or vehicle identification numbers, and psychological operations.

Military intelligence interrogating teams may be located in each brigade support area (BSA) near the forward EPW collecting point, in the division support area (DSA) near the central EPW collecting point, and in the corps near EPW and CI holding areas. Units with prisoners of war can maximize intelligence information by evacuating prisoners without delay.

Prevent Escape or Liberation

Prisoners of war who escape or are liberated by the enemy or sympathizers can degrade combat operations by disrupting combat support and combat service support operations. Plans for guarding prisoners of war need to include measures taken--

- o to prevent prisoners from escaping.
- o to reduce the ability of enemy forces and enemy sympathizers to liberate captives.

Promote Proper Treatment

Promoting proper treatment of US soldiers held captive by the enemy is a major reason behind US policy towards EPW and CI. Young soldiers must be taught how

important it is to treat captives humanely. The trauma and stress of battle increases the likelihood of maltreatment. Leaders at every level must educate and supervise subordinates who handle captives.

Weaken Enemy Will

Enemy soldiers will be more inclined to surrender when facing defeat by US forces if they believe that they will receive fair treatment. Enemy soldiers who are afraid of being tortured or maltreated have a reason for fighting to the death.

Provide Source of Labor

The final objective established by DOD for handling prisoners of war is to use them as a source of labor. This includes work needed to construct, administer, manage, and maintain prisoner of war camps.

INDIVIDUAL RESPONSIBILITIES

Soldiers who capture or accept the surrender of enemy prisoners of war have specific responsibilities. Remembering the key word "5Ss plus T" may help soldiers remember their responsibilities. The "5Ss plus T" stand for search, silence, segregate, safeguard, speed, and tag.

Search

Prisoners are searched and unarmed. Use common sense when searching prisoners. They should be searched when they are first captured, and every time they are transferred. The capturing unit has primary responsibility for preparing a capture tag for each prisoner evacuated to an EPW collecting point.

Silence

Silencing prisoners reduces the opportunity for escape. Guards should be cautioned not to talk where prisoners can overhear their conversation. Communicating with prisoners should be restricted to issuing orders or instructions.

Segregate

Segregating prisoners is essential for control. Prisoners should be segregated into the following categories whenever possible:

- o Officers.
- o Noncommissioned officers.
- o Enlisted soldiers.
- o Males.

- o Females.
- o Civilians.
- o Nationality.
- o Ideology.
- o Deserters.

Identifying prisoners at the capturing unit level may prove to be difficult because of a language barrier. Prisoners who cannot be readily classified into one of these categories should be segregated by themselves and watched more closely. Anyone captured by US forces who can't be properly identified is entitled to treatment as an EPW.

Coercion of any kind may not be used to obtain information from prisoners. This includes getting the minimum data that prisoners are obliged to tell their captors (name, service number, rank, and date of birth). Prisoners who will not provide the information necessary to make a proper classification should be segregated from other prisoners until a determination can be made. EPW who cannot be readily identified by name, service number, rank, and date of birth may be accounted for by other means such as capture tag control number. Evacuating EPW should not be delayed to obtain information to complete capture tags.

Safeguard

Safeguarding prisoners Supports the DOD objective of reducing the will of the enemy to resist, and promotes proper treatment of US soldiers held captive by the enemy. Safeguarding prisoners includes shielding them from friendly and enemy weapons fire. This is an important aspect to consider when units establish a collecting point for prisoners of war. Prisoners shouldn't be located next to obvious targets such as ammunition sites; petroleum, oil, and lubricant (POL) facilities; or communications equipment.

Safeguarding prisoners also means allowing them to retain protective equipment such as gas masks, chemical protective suits, body armor, and helmets. If protective equipment is confiscated for intelligence purposes by military intelligence (a unique item, for example) a like item should be issued if possible.

We are responsible for issuing protective gear to prisoners who do not already possess it. Issuing protective equipment to prisoners isn't required when doing so will degrade the protective posture of our own forces.

First aid and medical treatment is also provided to the same extent that we provide care to our own soldiers. Sick and wounded EPW are evacuated separated from, but in the same manner as, US and Allied forces. Accountability and security of prisoners and their equipment in medical facilities is the responsibility of the echelon commander.

Reporting prisoners who are evacuated from the battlefield into medical channels to the military police and military intelligence is important. Unit standing operating procedures (SOPs) should address how to report, guard, and evacuate wounded prisoners of war.

Prisoners should not be given food by the capturing unit under normal circumstances when evacuation to a collecting point can be readily accomplished. Giving prisoners water depends on the situation--climate, the prisoners' condition, and length of time until they will be evacuated.

Speed

Speed, or evacuating prisoners from the combat area quickly, is related to maximizing intelligence information and safeguarding the prisoners. Military intelligence interrogators are located at or near EPW collecting points and holding areas operated by the military police. Prisoners are evacuated by the capturing unit to the nearest prisoner of war collecting point or holding area as quickly as possible.

The type of transportation available for evacuating prisoners of war will vary by theater and depend upon the situation. Units which capture prisoners are responsible for coordinating transportation. Specific methods used by military police to evacuate prisoners of war that can be adopted by other units who have to handle EPW are discussed in a subsequent lesson.

A plan to evacuate prisoners to the nearest collecting point should be included in local operations orders or SOPs. Use of force, escape attempts, reacting to ambush and attack, and specific methods used for each type of transportation (air, vehicle, boat, foot march) should be covered.

Tag

Capture tags have preprinted control numbers on them; for example 1234567A. This number is the same on all detachable parts of the tag. The control numbers are used in the same manner as control numbers on other blank forms such as the Armed Forces Traffic Ticket.

Captive tag control numbers are not related to the internment serial number assigned to EPW and CI by a processing point in the communications zone (COMMZ). Captive tag control numbers are used so that detachable pieces and copies of captive tags can be matched with the original captive tag that is fastened to EPW.

EPW may be accounted for by captive tag number when they are not willing or able to provide their name, rank, service number, and date of birth. Situations like this may arise when EPW are wounded or when EPW do not speak English and interpreters are not available.

Evacuating EPW should not be delayed to obtain administrative data. When the name, rank, service number, and date of birth cannot be obtained, MP may use the captive tag control number to account for EPW.

Everything the prisoner has should be checked. Any property that is taken from prisoners must be tagged. It may become extremely important to link a particular prisoner with certain property. The most economical way of tagging a prisoner's property is to bundle it and attach an identification tag (Part C of the standard captive tag.) Property found in the possession of enemy soldiers should be evacuated with them to the nearest prisoner of war collecting point. Identification cards and tags issued by the enemy soldier's government are not seized.

CLASSIFYING EPW AND CI PROPERTY

Personal effects found in the possession of prisoners of war are classified according to their disposition. Property may be retained, impounded, or confiscated.

Retained Property

Retained property includes personal effects that prisoners are allowed to keep. Retained property includes the following:

- o Clothing.
- o Mess equipment except knives and forks.
- o Badges of rank and nationality.
- o Decorations.
- o Identification cards and tags.
- o Religious literature.
- o Articles that have a sentimental value to the prisoner or are for personal use.

Impounded Property

Impounded property is any article including personal effects that may make escape easier or are considered dangerous to US security interests. These articles include cameras, radios, and currency. In most cases, impounded property is eventually returned to the prisoner. Impounded property taken from prisoners must be accounted for.

Confiscated Property

Confiscated property includes items that are not normally returned to the prisoner. Examples of confiscated property are--

- o weapons.
- o ammunition.

- o military equipment except mess equipment, helmets, and chemical protective gear.
- o military documents such as codes, ciphers, pictures, maps, or sketches of military installations or implements of war.
- o signal devices.
- o contraband.
- o illegally obtained money.

Impounded and confiscated property must be accounted for at all times. Items taken from prisoners must be tagged and identified so they can be associated with the prisoners from whom they were taken.

LESSON 1

PRACTICE EXERCISE

The following items will test your knowledge of the material covered in this lesson. There is only one correct answer for each item. When you have completed the exercise, check your answers with the answer key that follows.

1. What are three types of labor EPWs will NOT perform?
 - A. Dangerous or unhealthy labor, humiliating labor, or chemical industries.
 - B. Agricultural labor, humiliating labor, military-related labor.
 - C. Chemical industries, hard labor, agricultural labor.
 - D. Chemical industries, construction, military-related labor.

2. Detained persons include:
 - A. Displaced persons.
 - B. Terrorists.
 - C. Saboteurs.
 - D. All of the above.

3. NCOs who are EPW can be required to perform the following kinds of work:
 - A. Supervise a prisoner detail digging a ditch.
 - B. Clear mine fields if he holds the MOS.
 - C. Maintain prisoner records.
 - D. All of the above.

4. An EPW who assaults a guard while trying to escape:
 - A. Cannot be punished because it is his duty to try to escape.
 - B. Can be shot immediately by a firing squad.
 - C. Can be court-martialed under the UCMJ.
 - D. Must be turned over to the civilian authorities for trial.

5. While checking an enemy position that has just been overrun, you find a map that appears to show current enemy positions, units, and a scheme of maneuver. You should:
 - A. Put your name, rank, unit, and other key information on the map and turn it over to the nearest MI team.
 - B. Have one of the captured EPW keep it until you reach the division collection point.
 - C. Tag it and evacuate it to the nearest MI team as soon as possible.
 - D. Keep it as a war trophy.

6. Proper treatment of EPW is important in order to:

- A. Maximize intelligence gathered from EPW.
- B. Minimize escape and liberation attempts.
- C. Weaken the will of the enemy to resist.
- D. All of the above.

7. The "T" in "5Ss plus T" stands for:

- A. Terminate.
- B. Tag.
- C. Transport.
- D. Thorough.

LESSON 1

PRACTICE EXERCISE

ANSWER KEY AND FEEDBACK

<u>Item</u>		<u>Correct Answer and Feedback</u>
1.	A.	Dangerous or unhealthy labor, humiliating labor, or chemical industries. Unauthorized work includes...(page 1-6, para 5).
2.	D.	All of the above. A detainee is all...(page 1-4, para 3).
3.	A.	Supervise a prisoner detail digging a ditch. NCO EPW will be required to...(page 1-6, para 5).
4.	C.	Can be court-martialed under the UCMJ. Enemy prisoners of war may be punished...(page 1-4, para 6).
5.	C.	Tag it and evacuate it to the nearest MI team as soon as possible. Captured enemy documents not associated with...(page 1-8, para 5).
6.	D.	All of the above. Everyone is responsible for treating (page 1-13, para 1).
7.	B.	Tag. The "5Ss plus T" stand for (page 1-15, para 4).

LESSON 2

OPERATIONS AT BRIGADE, DIVISION, AND CORPS

MQS Manual Tasks: 01.2759.01.9005
03.3370.00.0001

OVERVIEW

LESSON DESCRIPTION:

In this lesson you will learn the EPW operations performed at brigade, division, and corps level.

TERMINAL LEARNING OBJECTIVE:

- ACTION:** Describe EPW operations that are conducted by MP at the brigade, division, and corps levels.
- CONDITION:** You are a lieutenant or captain in the MP Corps and are responsible for EPW operations at the brigade, division, or corps level.
- STANDARD:** To demonstrate competency of this task, you must achieve a minimum score of 70 percent on the subcourse examination.
- REFERENCES:** The material contained in this lesson was derived from the following publications: AR 190-8, and FM 5-34.

INTRODUCTION

The primary objective for the Military Police EPW mission in the forward area is to take custody of and evacuate EPW/CI as quickly as possible in order to free combat soldiers for battle. Evacuation of EPW/CI to rear areas also enhances security of the division area while increasing the safety of captured personnel.

At the same time, Military Police must ensure that every effort is made to gather and quickly report any valuable intelligence information that the EPW/CI may have. All of these objectives must be accomplished without diverting any essential resources from other units or missions.

PART A - DIVISION FORWARD COLLECTING POINT

MP in direct support of a brigade establish a forward EPW collecting point. Brigades that do not have MP in direct support (brigades in light infantry divisions, for example) are responsible for establishing their own forward

collecting point. MP do not establish forward collecting points in a light infantry division.

PURPOSE

The forward EPW collecting point accepts prisoners captured by soldiers in brigade units. Capturing units evacuate EPW to the forward collecting point in the brigade area. MP in general support of the division rear area go forward to brigade collecting points (including the brigade collecting points in light infantry divisions) to evacuate EPW.

Forward collecting points may be operated by MP from the platoon in direct support of the brigade. The number of MP needed is determined by the platoon leader based on the mission, enemy, terrain, troops available, and time (METT-T).

Mission

The priority of MP battlefield missions (EPW, battlefield circulation control, area security, and law and order) and the number of MP needed for each mission are constantly changing. The priority of EPW operations and the number of MP needed to operate a forward EPW collecting point depend on present and future operations in the brigade. Under normal circumstances, the EPW mission will be a higher priority and require more MP when the brigade is conducting offensive operations. The number of MP needed may be lower when the brigade is on the defense. It may be lowest when the brigade is in reserve status or being reconstituted.

Enemy

The enemy disposition and capability is a determining factor in the priority of the EPW mission and the number of MP needed to operate a forward collecting point. Factors such as enemy culture, morale, strength, supply status, and training are considered when planning EPW operations and committing resources.

World War II offers an example of the impact that culture may have on how many EPW will be captured. Western armies in Europe captured one EPW for every four enemy soldiers that were killed. (A ratio of 4:1.) Western armies in the Pacific facing the Japanese captured only one EPW for every 120 enemy soldiers that were killed. (A ratio of 1:120.)

Enemy morale, personnel strength, supply status, and training has an impact on EPW operations. Poorly trained enemy soldiers from understrength units that have exhausted their supplies and been demoralized by combat may be easier to defeat and capture than well-trained units at full strength with plenty of supplies and good morale. An example of this difference is illustrated by comparing the German coastal defenses that the Allies faced at Normandy in 1944 and the crumbling Berlin defense forces faced in 1945.

Terrain

Terrain affects EPW operations. Climate and physical characteristics of terrain plays an important role in determining where to locate EPW collecting points and the number of NP needed to sustain continuous operations. Shelter and warmth for EPW is considered when establishing collecting points in cold mountainous areas. Protection from the sun and heat is considered in desert terrain. More NP may be required to adequately guard EPW in dense jungle terrain.

Troops Available

Other missions, casualties, experience, and training affects the number of MP that are available and required at a forward collecting point.

Preparing for EPW operations through effective training enhances flexibility. NP who are trained and experienced in EPW operations can establish a collecting point with less supervision and will be able to maintain operations with fewer people.

Time

Time is critical. MP must be able to establish, expand, and move EPW collecting points quickly. The fast tempo of the AirLand Battlefield requires flexibility. Initial planning may indicate the need for a collecting point capable of handling 30 or 40 EPW during an upcoming operation. The momentum of maneuver units cannot be stopped or slowed if more EPW are captured. A plan to handle the surrender of an entire enemy unit should also be considered. Being prepared and flexible enough to respond to contingencies increases freedom of maneuver for the supported commander. The number of MP teams needed for continuous operation of an EPW collecting point must also be considered.

FLOW OF EPW IN THE BRIGADE

Soldiers who capture or accept the surrender of EPW are responsible for taking them to the nearest EPW collecting point. MP in general support of the division will evacuate EPW from the forward collecting point to the central EPW collecting point in the division rear area.

LOGISTICS CONSIDERATIONS

Forward EPW collecting points are normally very austere. Basic considerations are barrier material, food and water, shelter, communications, and transportation.

Barrier material (concertina wire, anchors, stakes, sandbags, and lumber) may be needed to establish a collecting point and provide protection from friendly and enemy weapons. Using existing structures may reduce the amount of barrier material, time, and effort needed to establish a collecting point. Using an existing structure may also reduce the number of MP needed for security.

Water for hygiene and drinking is provided at forward EPW collecting points. Under normal circumstances, EPW are evacuated from the forward collecting point without delay and will not require food. Shelter from the elements may be needed for EPW at collecting points. This is particularly important in hot, wet, and cold climates. Use of existing structures reduces the need for fabricating shelter. Tents, blankets, and sleeping bags may be required, depending upon the climate.

SELECTING THE SITE

The platoon leader is given a general area to establish a forward EPW collecting point. MP conduct a reconnaissance of the designated area before determining the exact location. Forward EPW collecting points are established near or within the BSA. MP consider the following characteristics of a forward EPW collecting point before establishing operations. It should be located--

- o in defilade. The location should be far enough from the fighting to avoid minor fluctuations in the forward edge of the battle area (FEBA). Normally, this is five to ten kilometers behind the FEBA.
- o in or near the BSA.
- o close to a main supply route (MSR).

Forward collecting points provide protection from friendly and enemy weapons. Locating the collecting point in terrain features that provide defilade may reduce the amount of effort needed to provide cover. A series of trenches, holes, earthen berms, and sandbags may have to be provided when it is not possible to use terrain features to provide protection. Overhead cover should also be provided to protect EPW from secondary missiles and fragments.

Obtaining supplies, transportation, and medical support is easier when collecting points are near resources in the rear. MP coordinate with the commander responsible for the BSA before selecting a specific site. The collecting point should never be located where EPW can observe activities in the BSA.

MP report the exact location of the collecting point according to local SOP. Normally, this includes notifying the BSA tactical operations center (TOC), the supported brigade TOC, the provost marshal (PM) operations section, and the MP company commander.

FIELD PROCESSING

MP perform specific functions at a forward collecting point. An EPW and CI battalion (Table of Organization and Equipment (TOE) 19-646L) in the COMMZ processes EPW according to AR 190-8. This includes personnel record, fingerprints, photograph, height and weight, and assignment of an internment serial number. Complete processing of EPW by contingency forces may be by

corps MP. This lesson is concerned with how EPW are processed by MP in a theater that is supported by an EPW and CI battalion.

EPW are evacuated to the forward collecting point by the capturing unit. MP perform search, tag, report, evacuate, silence, and safeguard (STRESS) functions at a forward collecting point.

Search

EPW are searched by MP as they arrive at the forward collecting point. Capturing units are given a receipt for prisoners. Figure 2-1 shows how DD Form 629 (Receipt for Prisoner or Detained Person) may be used to account for two or more EPW. Figure 2-2 shows how DD form 629 may be used to account for one EPW.

DD Form 629 is used by MP whenever EPW are transferred to someone else's custody. This includes when EPW are released to military intelligence (MI) for interrogation, to medical treatment facilities, and to other collecting points, holding areas, or processing points operated by MP. Using DD Form 629 establishes positive accountability for EPW before the DA Form 4237-R (Detainee Personnel Record) is completed. It shows the time, date, and general physical condition of EPW as they are evacuated.

EPW are searched at the forward collecting point even if they were searched by the capturing unit. EPW are searched by MP every time they are received from someone else's custody. An example of this is when EPW are taken by MI for interrogation and returned to the collecting point. EPW are always searched before being put back into the collecting point.

Accounting for EPW Property. Everything the EPW has is examined. Retained property is checked and returned to the EPW. Retained property includes personal effects, clothing, mess equipment (except knives and forks), badges of rank and nationality, decorations, identification cards and tags, religious literature, and articles that have sentimental value.

Impounded property is examined and taken by MP for safekeeping. Impounded property includes any article such as personal effects that make escape easier or are considered dangerous to US security interests (cameras, radios, and currency). Foreign currency is impounded only when ordered by a commissioned officer. US currency found in the possession of EPW is confiscated as contraband and accounted for. A receipt (DA Form 4137 Evidence/Property Custody Document) is prepared by MP at the forward collecting point to account for all property that is taken from EPW. The original remains with the seized property and should be included in the EPW personnel file. Figure 2-3 shows how a DA Form 4137 can be used to account for property that is taken from EPW.

Copies of DD Form 629 and DA Form 4137 should be maintained at the forward collecting point or forwarded to the provost marshal operations section. These forms establish positive accountability of EPW and their property. They can be used to substantiate proper care and treatment at a later time.

Disposition of EPW Property. MP at the forward collecting point ensure that the MI interrogating team in support of the brigade is notified and has the opportunity to examine property taken from EPW. Impounded and confiscated property is evacuated with EPW and accounted for. The property is transferred by using the DA Forms 4137 that were prepared at the forward collecting point. Impounded and confiscated property is handled by the guards that evacuate EPW.

RECEIPT FOR PRISONER OR DETAINED PERSON		
RECEIVED FROM (Unit or Agency and Station) Co. A, 1/23rd Inf.	TIME 1530	DATE 12 Oct 99
LAST NAME - FIRST NAME - MIDDLE INITIAL See Reverse	SERVICE NUMBER/SSN	GRADE
ORGANIZATION	STATION	
OFFENSE		
PERSONAL PROPERTY		
REMARKS		
NAME AND TITLE OF PERSON RECEIVING ABOVE INDIVIDUAL (Typed or Printed) Jacob J. Jones	SERVICE NUMBER/SSN 123-45-6789	GRADE SGT
RECEIVING UNIT OR AGENCY AND STATION 1st Plt, 27th MP Co.	SIGNATURE <i>Jacob J. Jones</i>	

DD FORM 629
1 MAR 62

EDITION OF 1 MAR 52, IS OBSOLETE.

CAPTIVE TAG #	NAME	SERVICE #	RANK	DOB
AB 99999	YAVONOVICY, KRESKI B	1234819	Captain	17Ju160
AB 99998	IVAN, VLADIMAR	8213987	Private	23Sep64

NOTE: Information listed in columns may be written on the back of DD Form 629. Or, when necessary because of a large number of EPW, it may be written on separate sheets.

Figure 2-1. DD Form 629 Used to Account For Two or More EPW.

EVIDENCE/PROPERTY CUSTODY DOCUMENT			MPM CID SEQUENCE NUMBER	
For use of this form see AR 190-45 and AR 195.5, the proponent agency is US Army Criminal Investigation Command			CID REPORT (Do Not Remove)	
RECEIVING ACTIVITY 1st Plt, 27 MP Co.		LOCATION AB 12345678		
NAME, GRADE AND TITLE OF PERSON FROM WHOM RECEIVED <input type="checkbox"/> OWNER John Doe, SGT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OTHER 123-45-6789		ADDRESS (Include Zip Code) Co. A, 1/27 Inf.		
LOCATION FROM WHERE OBTAINED Yavonovich, Kreski B. CPT, 1234819, 17 Jul 60		REASON OBTAINED Captive Tag # AB999999	TIME DATE OBTAINED 0900 12 Oct 99	
ITEM NO	QUANTITY	DESCRIPTION OF ARTICLES (include model, serial number, condition and unusual marks or scratches)		
1	1	Rifle, AK 47, Ser# 12359.		
2	1	Bayonet, AK 47, Ser# 7315829.		
3	1	Camera, Ser# 83752 (Lens Broken).		
4	2	Currency, US, \$100 denomination, Ser# AA11111111 and AB11111111.		
/-----/ Last Item /-----/				
CHAIN OF CUSTODY				
ITEM NO	DATE	RELEASED BY	RECEIVED BY	PURPOSE OF CHANGE OF CUSTODY
1 TO 4	12 Oct 99	SIGNATURE <i>John Doe</i>	SIGNATURE <i>Steven Doe</i>	Rel to MP at FWD COLL PT.
		NAME, GRADE OR TITLE John Doe, SGT	NAME, GRADE OR TITLE Steven Doe, SP4	
		SIGNATURE	SIGNATURE	
		NAME, GRADE OR TITLE	NAME, GRADE OR TITLE	
		SIGNATURE	SIGNATURE	
		NAME, GRADE OR TITLE	NAME, GRADE OR TITLE	
		SIGNATURE	SIGNATURE	
		NAME, GRADE OR TITLE	NAME, GRADE OR TITLE	

DA FORM 4137
1 JUL 78

Replaces DA FORM 4137, 1 Aug 74 and
DA FORM 4137 R Privacy Act Statement
28 Sep 75 Which are Obsolete

LOCATION _____

DOCUMENT
NUMBER _____

Figure 2-3. DA Form 4137 Used to Account For EPW Property.

Impounded and confiscated property is evacuated with EPW in the possession of US guards. It is disposed of according to instructions issued by the highest level of command responsible for EPW. DA Form 4137 is used to account for property that is released before final disposition is ordered. An example of this is when MI wants to keep a weapon or document for closer examination that requires evacuation in MI channels. Figure 2-4 shows how DA Form 4137 may be used to account for property released to MI or other official agencies before final disposition of EPW property is ordered.

The reverse side of the original DA Form 4137 may be used to account for EPW property if final disposition is ordered before a DA Form 4237-R or DA Form 1132 (Prisoner's Personal Property List) is prepared at the EPW camp (EPW battalion) in the COMMZ. Records of final disposition of EPW property are evacuated along with the EPW for inclusion in the EPW personnel record.

Tag

MP ensure that the capturing unit tag EPW. A standard EPW captive tag is prescribed in STANAG 2044. Captive tags are prepared for EPW who are not tagged when they arrive at a forward collecting point. Personnel from the capturing unit are responsible for preparing capture tags.

Part "C" of the standard captive tag is attached to confiscated and impounded EPW property. This ensures that EPW can be associated with their property at a later time.

Report

All EPW who arrive at a forward collecting point are reported according to local SOP. This normally includes notifying the provost marshal operations section and the supported brigade TOC.

Evacuate

MP at the forward collecting point are responsible for requesting transportation and guards to evacuate EPW according to local SOP. Personnel to guard EPW during evacuation are provided by the division MP company. They normally come from a platoon in general support of the division.

MP at the forward collecting point request transportation to evacuate EPW from the S4 of the supported brigade. The provost marshal tasks the division MP company for guards. Maximum use of backhaul transportation is desirable. The most likely type of transportation available will be vehicles delivering cargo and ammunition to the BSA.

EVIDENCE/PROPERTY CUSTODY DOCUMENT			MPH CID SOURCE NUMBER	
For use of this form see AR 190-45 and AR 195.5. The proponent agency is US Army Criminal Investigation Command			CID REPORT CU RCI NUMBER	
RECEIVING ACTIVITY 1st Plt, 27 MP Co.		LOCATION AB 12345678		
NAME, GRADE AND TITLE OF PERSON FROM WHOM RECEIVED <input type="checkbox"/> OWNER John Doe, SGT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OTHER 123-45-6789		ADDRESS (Include Zip Code) Co. A, 1/27 Inf.		
LOCATION FROM WHERE OBTAINED Yavonovich, Kreski B. CPT, 1234819 17 Jul 80		REASON OBTAINED Captive Tag # AB99999	TIME DATE OBTAINED 0900 12 Oct 99	
ITEM NO	QUANTITY	DESCRIPTION OF ARTICLES (Include model, serial number, condition and unusual marks or scratches)		
1	1	Rifle, AK 47, Ser# 12359.		
2	1	Bayonet, AK 47, Ser# 7315829.		
3	1	Camera, Ser# 83752 (Lens Broken).		
4	2	Currency, US, \$100 denomination, Ser# AA11111111 and AB11111111.		
/-----/ Last Item: /-----/				
CHAIN OF CUSTODY				
ITEM NO	DATE	RELEASED BY	RECEIVED BY	PURPOSE OF CHANGE OF CUSTODY
1 TO 4	12 Oct 99	SIGNATURE <i>John Doe</i>	SIGNATURE <i>Steven DOE</i>	Rel to MP at FWD COLL PT.
		NAME GRADE OR TITLE John Doe, SGT	NAME GRADE OR TITLE Steven Doe, SP4	
2	13 Oct 99	SIGNATURE <i>Steven DOE</i>	SIGNATURE <i>James Jones</i>	Released to MI
		NAME GRADE OR TITLE Steven Doe, SP4	NAME GRADE OR TITLE James Jones, SGT	
		SIGNATURE	SIGNATURE	
		NAME GRADE OR TITLE	NAME GRADE OR TITLE	
		SIGNATURE	SIGNATURE	
		NAME GRADE OR TITLE	NAME GRADE OR TITLE	
		SIGNATURE	SIGNATURE	
		NAME GRADE OR TITLE	NAME GRADE OR TITLE	

DA FORM 4137
1 JUL 76

Replaces DA FORM 4137, 1 Aug 74 and DA FORM 4137 R Privacy Act Statement 26 Sep 75 Which are Obsolete

LOCATION _____

DOCUMENT NUMBER _____

Figure 2-4. DA Form 4137 Use to Account for EPW Property Released to Military Intelligence.

Silence

EPW are segregated into the same categories used by capturing units (officer, NCO, enlisted, male, female, civilian, ideology, nationality, and deserters). Segregating should prevent EPW from communicating by voice or visual means. Preventing EPW from talking keeps them from discussing security and planning escapes. Guards should communicate with EPW only to give commands and instructions. Only trained MI interrogators should be allowed to interrogate EPW at a forward collecting point.

Safeguard

MP protect EPW from being harmed by other EPW, US soldiers, and local civilians. Medical care is coordinated at the collecting point for sick and wounded EPW who do not require evacuation in medical channels.

Basic sanitation is provided to EPW. Soap and water for washing and hygiene is provided, if possible, to prevent or reduce the spread of infection and communicable diseases. MP prevent EPW from escaping and being liberated.

PART B - DIVISION CENTRAL COLLECTING POINT

MP in general support (GS) of a division establish a central EPW collecting point. Prisoners are evacuated from forward collecting points in the brigade areas by MP in general support of the division rear area to the central collecting point near the division support area.

PURPOSE

The central collecting point accepts prisoners evacuated from forward collecting points and from units that capture EPW in the division rear area. Prisoners are held at the central collecting point until evacuation to a corps holding area or processing and reception station in the COMMZ may be coordinated.

The central collecting point is operated by MP in general support of the division. This may include MP that are assigned or attached to the division from corps units. The number of MP needed is determined by the platoon leader tasked to establish the collecting point. The number of EPW being evacuated from forward collecting points and units in the division rear are considered when determining how many MP are needed. The projected capture rate for planned operations and the factors of METT-T (discussed previously) that may influence the number of MP required at a forward collecting point should also be considered.

FLOW OF EPW IN THE DIVISION

EPW are evacuated from forward collecting points to the central collecting point by MP in GS of the division. MP do not have organic transportation to evacuate EPW from forward collecting points. MP tasked to evacuate EPW from

the forward collecting point use their vehicles for security only. EPW are not evacuated in MP vehicles.

The forward collecting point notifies the PM operations section when EPW are ready to be evacuated. The forward collecting point also provides information to the PM operations section concerning transportation arrangements for EPW. The PM operations section notifies the MP company commander, who tasks a GS platoon to provide guards to evacuate the EPW.

LOGISTICS CONSIDERATIONS

Central EPW collecting points are larger and more developed than forward collecting points. Basic considerations for establishing a central collecting point includes barrier material, food and water, shelter, transportation, communication, and field sanitation.

Barrier material (concertina wire, barbed wire, pickets, sandbags, and lumber) is needed to establish a collecting point and provide protection from friendly and enemy weapons. Using existing structures may reduce the amount of barrier material, time, and effort needed to establish a collecting point.

Water for hygiene and drinking is provided at the central collecting point. EPW may have to remain at the central collecting point long enough to require food. MP at the central collecting point should be prepared to give EPW their first meal. Shelter from the elements may be needed. This is particularly important in hot, wet, and cold climates. Using existing structures may reduce the need for constructing shelter. Tents, blankets, and sleeping bags may be required, depending on the climate.

SELECTING THE SITE

The MP company commander tasks a platoon leader to establish a central EPW collecting point. The platoon leader is given a general location that is usually in or near the DSA. MP conduct a reconnaissance of the designated area before an exact location is determined. The central collecting point is established in or near the DSA where EPW cannot observe combat support and combat service support activities. MP consider the following characteristics of a central EPW collecting point before selecting a specific location. Characteristics of a central EPW collecting point includes location--

- o in the DSA near the division support command (DISCOM).
- o out of sight of DISCOM activities.
- o close to MSR.
- o near a reliable source of water.

The division central collecting point provides protection from friendly and enemy weapons. Locating the collecting point in terrain that provides defilade may reduce the amount of effort needed to protect prisoners. A

series of trenches, holes, earthen berms, and sandbags may have to be established when it is not possible to use terrain features to provide protection. Overhead cover should also be provided to protect EPW from secondary missiles and fragments. Obtaining supplies, transportation, and medical support is easier when collecting points are near sources in the DSA.

MP coordinate with the DISCOM, normally the S3, before selecting a specific site. MP report the exact location of the collecting point according to local SOP. Normally, this includes notifying the DISCOM TOC, the PM operations section, and the MP company commander.

ESTABLISHING THE CENTRAL COLLECTING POINT

The central collecting point must be in an enclosed area. Using an existing structure may reduce the amount of time and quantity of material needed. A secure perimeter should be established around the collecting point. Triple standard concertina wire fences are used if possible. Details and procedures for constructing triple standard concertina wire fences are found in FM 5-34. The size of the collecting point and the type of construction will vary depending on METT-T. In urban terrain, a building or other structure is well suited for an EPW collecting point. Engineer tape may be used to temporarily mark the limits of the collecting point when an enclosed area or existing structure is not readily available. A secure perimeter is established as soon as possible.

When an existing structure is not available, MP request assistance from engineers. If engineer support is not available, MP may have to construct the collecting point. An example of how a collecting point may be constructed is shown in Figure 2-5. This illustrates how a collecting point may be constructed. It does not necessarily show how one must be built.

Three fighting positions are shown in Figure 2-5. Each position is occupied by two MP. A position on one corner of the enclosure provides a primary direction of fire on two sides of the enclosure. A position on the opposite corner provides the same coverage of the remaining two sides.

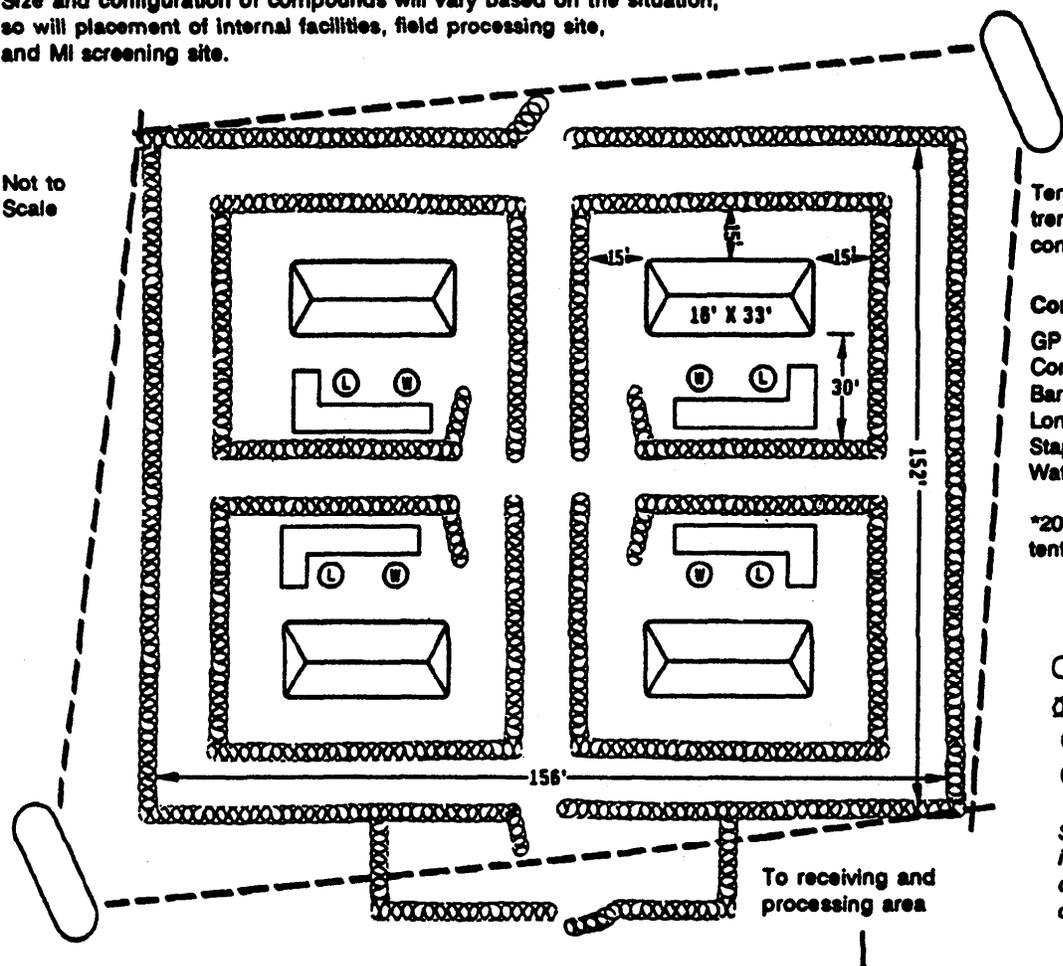
A third fighting position is shown near the entrance to the collecting point. MP that occupy this position may be used to search EPW before they are put inside a compound. Also, these MP may be used for escort and for security outside the enclosure when necessary. This is one method of establishing a collecting point. Some collecting points may be more developed or more austere, depending upon the situation.

Latrine facilities and drinking water may be provided inside each compound, or at a single location for the entire collecting point. Providing facilities inside each compound reduces the number of MP needed to escort prisoners.

Example of a Central Collecting Point

MP use existing structures when possible to reduce construction requirements.
 Size and configuration of compounds will vary based on the situation;
 so will placement of internal facilities, field processing site,
 and MI screening site.

Not to Scale



Tent, water, latrine and trench or cover in each compound

Construction Supplies

- GP medium tent*
- Concertina
- Barbed wire
- Long & short pickets
- Staples & anchors
- Water Cans (5 GAL)

*20 EPW per GP Medium tent authorized.

LEGEND

- Fighting position
- Triple concertina
- Latrine
- Water

See FM 5-34 for instruction on use of triple standard concertina wire.

Figure 2-5. EPW Collecting Point (Division Central).

MP are responsible for preventive medicine countermeasures against communicable diseases, nonbattle injuries, and heat and cold injuries at the central collecting point. Preventive medicine countermeasures include--

- o disinfecting or monitoring disinfection of drinking water.
- o controlling animals and insects that may carry disease.
- o monitoring preventive countermeasures practiced by EPW.

Training and support may be provided to collecting points by the division preventive medicine section. MP at collecting points request assistance when necessary.

FIELD PROCESSING

EPW are field processed when they arrive at the central collecting point before they are put inside the facility. Field processing consists of the same procedures (STRESS) used by MP when EPW are evacuated from the forward collecting point.

After prisoners have been field processed they are placed inside the collecting point. When possible, MI interrogators are notified before the EPW arrive. MP request that MI interrogators be present when EPW arrive to observe and interpret if necessary. MI interrogators are allowed to take EPW for questioning after MP are finished with field processing. DD Form 629 is used to account for EPW taken by MI for interrogation. DA Form 4137 is used to account for EPW property taken by MI for examination and exploitation.

EPW EVACUATION

The number of MP needed to evacuate EPW depends on the mission (number of EPW, distance and means of evacuation, and physical condition and morale of EPW); enemy (probability of attack or ambush during evacuation); terrain (climate and geography); troops available (number of MP available for the mission after meeting other commitments); and time (when the mission must be completed).

Planning

MP use the troop leading process to plan evacuation of EPW. After receiving the mission, a warning order is issued by the MP in charge. This allows subordinates time to make necessary preparations.

The warning order should include where and when prisoners are being moved, how many prisoners are being moved, and what kind of transportation will be used to transport the prisoners. The MP in charge makes an estimate of the situation. The mission, situation, and courses of action are considered. Each course of action is analyzed and compared to the other courses of action.

The last step in estimating the situation is to decide on a concept for the operation and make a tentative plan. Movement of subordinates is started, if necessary, while a reconnaissance of the evacuation route is done.

The reconnaissance should include locating other units along the route that may be able to provide assistance. Fire support and indirect fire support is planned along the route, if possible, where enemy ambush is likely.

A final plan is made after the reconnaissance is completed. The plan should include specific instructions concerning use of force and reaction to escape attempts and air attacks. Food, water, medical care, and rest stops are also covered in the plan. When the evacuation plan is completed, an operations order (OPORD) is issued.

Coordination

MP at the central collecting point coordinate with DISCOM movement control officer (MCO) for transportation to evacuate EPW into the corps. Prisoners are evacuated to a US corps holding area when the division is assigned to a US corps. When US divisions are assigned to an allied corps, US captured prisoners may be evacuated to a US EPW processing and reception station in the COMMZ.

Actions Taken by Guards

MP who are evacuating EPW to the central collecting point check to see that prisoners are ready for movement. Prisoners are searched for weapons, contraband, and items of intelligence value. Confiscated and impounded property is accounted for on DA Form 4137.

The capture tag on each new EPW is checked. Tags should state the date and time of capture, name of capturing unit, location of capture, and circumstances of capture. Confiscated and impounded property is also tagged. Part "C" of the standard capture tag is used by MP in the NATO theater. Equipment and document tags have a preprinted control number on all detachable pieces so they can be matched with the prisoner's captive tag at a later time.

MP sign DD Form 629 to accept custody of EPW from the forward collecting point. If food and water is needed for EPW during the evacuation, it is provided by MP at the forward collecting point.

Special Considerations Communication with EPW is limited to issuing instructions and orders. An MI interrogator at the forward collecting point should instruct prisoners on march discipline, actions during an emergency, and the meaning of the word "halt" before prisoners are moved.

When possible, EPW are segregated during movement in the same manner that they are at collecting points. If an MP sees a prisoner escaping, he shouts "halt!" If the prisoner fails to halt immediately, the MP shouts "halt!" a

second time, and, if necessary, he shouts it a third time. Thereafter, he may open fire if he has no other way of stopping the EPW from escaping. In any case, if guards have to open fire on an escaping prisoner, they should first aim to avoid inflicting fatal wounds. The remaining guards halt and secure the other EPW.

Evacuating EPW by Vehicle

MP load prisoners on vehicles keeping them segregated as best as possible. Several methods may be used to guard EPW in vehicles. One method is to have an MP ride in the cab and watch prisoners in the vehicle ahead. Another way is to place an MP vehicle behind the truck to watch prisoners. A combination of these methods may be used when there is a large column of trucks. A minimum of one MP is used for each vehicle. MP do not ride with prisoners. MP ensure the vehicle drivers are briefed on the route, the march schedule, and the rate of movement. Each driver is also briefed on what to do in case of ambush or air attack. At an ambush, drivers move their vehicle out of the kill zone. Drivers of vehicles not yet in the kill zone stop. MP designated in the evacuation plan and OPORD engage the enemy. Remaining MNP prevent EPW from escaping. If needed, the MP call for indirect fire support or request help from a nearby unit or other MP operating in the area.

For air attacks, the vehicles move off the road to the best covered and concealed location. MP designated in the evacuation plan, OPORD, or unit SOP engage the aircraft. Remaining MP prevent EPW from escaping.

Prisoners attempting to escape must be recaptured by the closest guard using the least force necessary. During an escape attempt, the convoy stops and security on EPW is increased. As soon as the prisoner is recaptured, the MP increase security around him and continue the march.

Passenger capacities for selected vehicles are listed below to aid in planning:

- o 1-1/4-ton cargo truck: 8 EPW.
- o 2-1/2-ton truck: 16 EPW.
- o 5-ton cargo truck: 18 EPW.
- o 12-ton stake semitrailer: 50 EPW.

Evacuating EPW by Helicopter

Helicopters may be available to transport EPW from the collecting points. MP supervise the loading of prisoners on the aircraft. They use the MI interpreter at the forward collecting point to help explain how each prisoner boards and leaves the aircraft. Guards are placed on each aircraft according to instructions issued by a member of the aircraft crew to keep the prisoners under control. Load limits for helicopters may change with the weather and the expected altitude.

Prisoner capacities and guard requirements for selected helicopters are listed below:

- o UH1H Iroquois: 6 EPW, 2 guards.
- o H60 Blackhawk: 10 EPW, 2 guards.
- o CH47D Chinook: 35 EPW, 4 guards.

Evacuating EPW by Rail

If rail lines are operating in the area, MP may evacuate EPW by train. MP supervise the loading of prisoners on the rail cars. They keep the prisoners segregated by categories as much as possible.

Some passenger cars can carry up to 120 EPW, depending on the type of car. A minimum of four guards are required, two at each end of the car. Box cars can carry about 40 EPW. Two guards are required in each car. When they can, MP build a barbed-wire lane across the box car from door to door to isolate prisoners at each end of the car. The guards ride in the middle of the car. Box cars must be adequately ventilated when carrying EPW.

The person in charge of the evacuation mission coordinates with the train's personnel to learn the number of planned stops and expected danger areas. He briefs subordinates to be especially alert at unscheduled stops.

Evacuating EPW by Foot

Evacuating small numbers of EPW by foot is the least desirable method. It requires more time, personnel, food, water, and coordination. Units evacuating a large number of EPW may have to resort to this method as a first option. Security is provided at the front, rear, and sides of EPW formations during evacuation.

Evacuating Sick or Wounded EPW

Medical personnel determine whether sick and wounded EPW are evacuated in MP channels or medical channels. The same criteria used to decide if US and allied soldiers are returned to duty or medically evacuated (MEDEVACed) applies. US, allied soldiers, and EPW are evacuated in the same manner. They receive the same medical treatment without regard to status.

In the brigade rear MEDEVAC channels consist of company aid posts, battalion aid stations, and forward medical companies. In the division rear area MEDEVAC channels are the medical support companies. Prisoners may be evacuated to or between any of these medical facilities by manual litter and ground or air ambulance.

Company aid posts and battalion aid stations are the forward most medical treatment facilities where emergency treatment, sorting, and disposition of

sick and wounded EPW may occur. Sick and wounded prisoners may be brought to one of these facilities directly from the battlefield.

EPW with minor illnesses or wounds may be treated and declared fit for evacuation in MP channels. Prisoners who are seriously wounded or ill may be stabilized and MEDEVACed to a forward medical company in the brigade area. Prisoners are treated and returned to MP channels or MEDEVACed to a medical support company in the division rear area.

Prisoners who can be returned to MP channels for evacuation within the current holding policy may be admitted to the medical support company clearing station for treatment. Current holding policy is established by the echelon commander. Prisoners who require hospital medical or surgical attention are provided initial resuscitative care to permit immediate evacuation.

Medical Liaison

Forward and central collecting points should establish procedures to check medical facilities in their areas of responsibility to determine if EPW are being evacuated in medical channels.

PART C - CORPS HOLDING AREA

Combat support MP in the corps area establish holding areas. The corps holding area accepts prisoners evacuated from central collecting points and from units that capture EPW in the corps area. Prisoners are interrogated and detained until they can be evacuated to the COMMZ.

The number of corps holding areas depends on the size of the corps area, the terrain, the length of MSR, and the number of EPW captured in supported divisions. The corps MP brigade commander (provost marshal) is responsible for establishing corps holding areas and providing MP to guard EPW during movement from division central collecting points; This is accomplished by tasking an MP battalion to establish the holding area and provide guards to move forward into the division to accept custody of EPW.

The number of MP needed to establish a holding area is based in part, on the actual or protected number of EPW needing evacuation. A combat support company can guard up to 2,000 EPW at a holding area; a platoon can guard up to 500 EPW.

Evacuation of EPW in the corps area includes arranging and coordinating transportation and medical care. If required, it may include providing rations and water for prisoners.

TRANSPORTATION

MP in the corps do not have organic transportation to evacuate EPW from division central collecting points. MP use their vehicles for security purposes only.

The division PM, normally the PM operations section, reports the number of EPW at the central collecting point who are ready for evacuation to corps MP responsible for the corps EPW holding area. The division PM requests transportation to evacuate EPW through the DISCOM MCO.

The MCO processes requests and arranges transportation to move EPW from the division central collecting points to the corps EPW holding area. Information concerning transportation arrangements to evacuate EPW from the division to the corps is provided by the division PM to the MP responsible for evacuation.

FLOW OF EPW IN THE CORPS

MP from a combat support company in the corps evacuate EPW from division central collecting points. Security for EPW being evacuated to a processing and reception station in the COMMZ is provided by TA MP. The number of MP needed to evacuate EPW depends on the distance, type of transportation, number and condition of prisoners, and other missions that must also be accomplished. A combat support MP company is capable of evacuating the following numbers of EPW:

- o Foot1,900
- o Vehicle2,500
- o Rail3,000

MEDICAL CARE, RATIONS, AND WATER

Sick and wounded EPW are afforded the same medical treatment as US and allied soldiers. MP administer first aid and, if necessary, evacuate wounded prisoners to the nearest medical treatment facility. Medical treatment facilities along the evacuation route from division to corps should be identified in the planning process.

Medical personnel will determine whether or not sick and wounded prisoners can be treated and returned to MP, or if they require evacuation for definitive treatment. Although sick and wounded prisoners should have already been afforded medical treatment by the capturing unit, it is possible that MP may have to cope with the problem.

Medical personnel in the division who determine that EPW must be evacuated in medical channels will request disposition instructions from the corps medical regulating officer (MRO). The MRO coordinates transportation and identifies which treatment facility in the corps the wounded prisoners are evacuated to. MP responsible for the corps holding areas should maintain contact with the corps MRO so that EPW in medical channels can be accounted for.

Under normal circumstances, wounded EPW will not remain in the corps for more than 96 hours, if at all. Sick and wounded prisoners may be evacuated from corps medical facilities (combat support hospitals (CSH), mobile Army surgical hospitals (MASH), and evacuation hospitals) to field hospitals in the COMMZ for long-term treatment.

Sick and wounded prisoners at corps medical treatment facilities should not present a security problem. Prisoners who are healthy enough to be a security risk will be returned to MP channels as quickly as possible by medical personnel. It may, however, be possible that medical personnel request security for EPW at a medical treatment facility in the corps area. The corps commander is responsible for security of EPW in medical treatment facilities. If tasked by the corps commander, the provost marshal uses combat support MP on a task, rather than permanent, basis.

MP do not have the assets to provide long-term security at corps medical facilities. Sick and wounded prisoners who require out-patient medical care should be evacuated to EPW facilities in the COMMZ as quickly as possible.

LOGISTICS CONSIDERATIONS

Corps EPW holding areas are more developed than collecting points in the division. However, they are still temporary facilities capable of being moved when necessary. Basic considerations for establishing a corps EPW holding area are barrier material, food and water, shelter, transportation, limited medical care, communications, and field sanitation.

Barrier material (concertina and barbed wire, pickets, sandbags, and lumber) is used to establish a secure enclosure and provide protection to EPW from friendly and enemy weapons fire. NP use existing structures when possible to reduce the amount of barrier material and manpower needed to establish a holding area.

Food and water is provided to EPW at the corps holding area. Rations are provided to EPW by MP responsible for the holding area.

Shower and delousing facilities are provided, if possible, as part of the preventive medicine effort. MP operating the enclosure coordinate with the Preventive Medicine Command and Control Team assigned to the corps.

Preventive medicine support available in the corps includes--

- o survey and control of disease-carrying insects and animals.
- o sanitary engineering (water treatment and waste disposal).

The number of EPW evacuated into the corps and availability of transportation affects the prisoner population. It also affects how long they remain at corps facilities. Field sanitation must be carefully planned and monitored by MP at corps holding areas.

SELECTING THE SITE

The size of the corps area, terrain factors, MSRs, transportation available, and the tactical situation affect where corps holding areas are established. The situation may require more than one holding area. The corps PM determines

the general location and number of holding areas needed to support the corps commander's mission.

The specific site for a holding area is chosen by the platoon leader or company commander, depending upon the size of the operation. MP establish holding areas that are mutually supporting as an economy of force. They are careful not to overburden the guard force or put too many EPW at one location.

MP responsible for establishing the holding area conduct a reconnaissance before an exact location is determined. The holding area is established near transportation on MSRs to facilitate movement of prisoners. Other considerations for locating a holding area includes proximity to medical facilities, a reliable source of water, and rations. Locating the holding area in terrain features that provides defilade may reduce the amount of effort needed to protect EPW from friendly and enemy weapons fire.

MP coordinate with the commander responsible for the area where a holding area is going to be established before selecting a specific site. MP report the exact location of the holding area according to local SOP and OPORD. Normally, this includes notifying the next higher MP headquarters and local commanders responsible for the area where the holding area is operating.

ESTABLISHING A CORPS HOLDING AREA

A secure perimeter is established around the corps holding area. MP request assistance from engineers to establish the enclosure. Corps holding areas may be considerably larger and more developed than collecting points in the division. Prisoner population and the number of guards available must be considered.

The layout of corps holding areas depends upon several things including the terrain and the size of the enclosure. A single enclosure operated by one company should not be used to hold more than 2,000 EPW. Each compound within the enclosure should not hold more than 500 prisoners.

Figure 2-6 illustrates how a temporary holding compound may be established for up to 500 EPW. The facilities shown in Figure 2-6 can be expanded or reduced as needed, based on the situation.

Evacuating EPW to the Corps Holding Areas

MP evacuating EPW to corps holding areas follow the same procedures used by division MP to evacuate prisoners from forward to division collecting points. DD Form 629 is used to account for prisoners. DA Form 4137 is used to account for property taken from EPW.

Processing EPW

MP use the same procedures (STRESS) to handle EPW at a corps holding area that division MP use at collecting points. Prisoners are searched when they arrive.

Property taken from EPW is accounted for on DA Form 4137. Previously seized property that is evacuated in the possession of guards is inventoried against the DA Form 4137 prepared at the division collecting point. When all seized property is accounted for, it is stored separate from EPW in a secured area with limited access. Positive control of seized property must be maintained at all times.

MP use DD Form 629 to account for prisoners received. Copies of previous DD Forms 629 and DA Forms 4137 that establish accountability for EPW and their property are maintained as the prisoners are evacuated to higher echelons.

MP at the corps holding area notify MI interrogators before EPW arrive, if possible. MP request that MI interrogators be present when EPW arrive to observe and interpret if necessary. MI interrogators are allowed to take EPW for questioning after MP are finished with field processing. DD Form 629 is used to account for EPW taken by MI for interrogation. DA Form 4137 is used to account for EPW property taken by MI for examination and exploitation.

Evacuating EPW From the Corps Holding Area

MP at the corps holding area submit EPW status reports through their chain of command according to local SOP or OPOD. MP responsible for a corps holding area request transportation to move EPW to a processing and reception station in the COMMZ. This is accomplished by contacting a movement control team (MCT). MCT are assigned to the corps movement control center (MCC) as needed.

The corps MCC coordinates movement into the COMMZ with the Theater Army Movement Control Agency (TAMCA). The TAMCA handles requests for transportation that exceed the capability of corps.

TA MP go forward and guard EPW during evacuation from corps holding areas to processing and reception stations in the COMMZ. MP plan and use the same procedures to evacuate EPW from the corps holding area that they did to evacuate prisoners from division collecting points.

Evacuating Sick and Wounded EPW

Medical facilities in the corps include CSH, evacuation hospitals, and MASH. Sick and wounded EPW who are MEDEVACed from the division are stabilized at corps medical facilities and returned to MP channels. Or, they are MEDEVACed to facilities in the COMMZ.

Example of an EPW Holding Area with Four 120-Person Segregation Compounds

A corps holding area for 480 EPWs with a receiving, field processing, screening, and intelligence collection site.

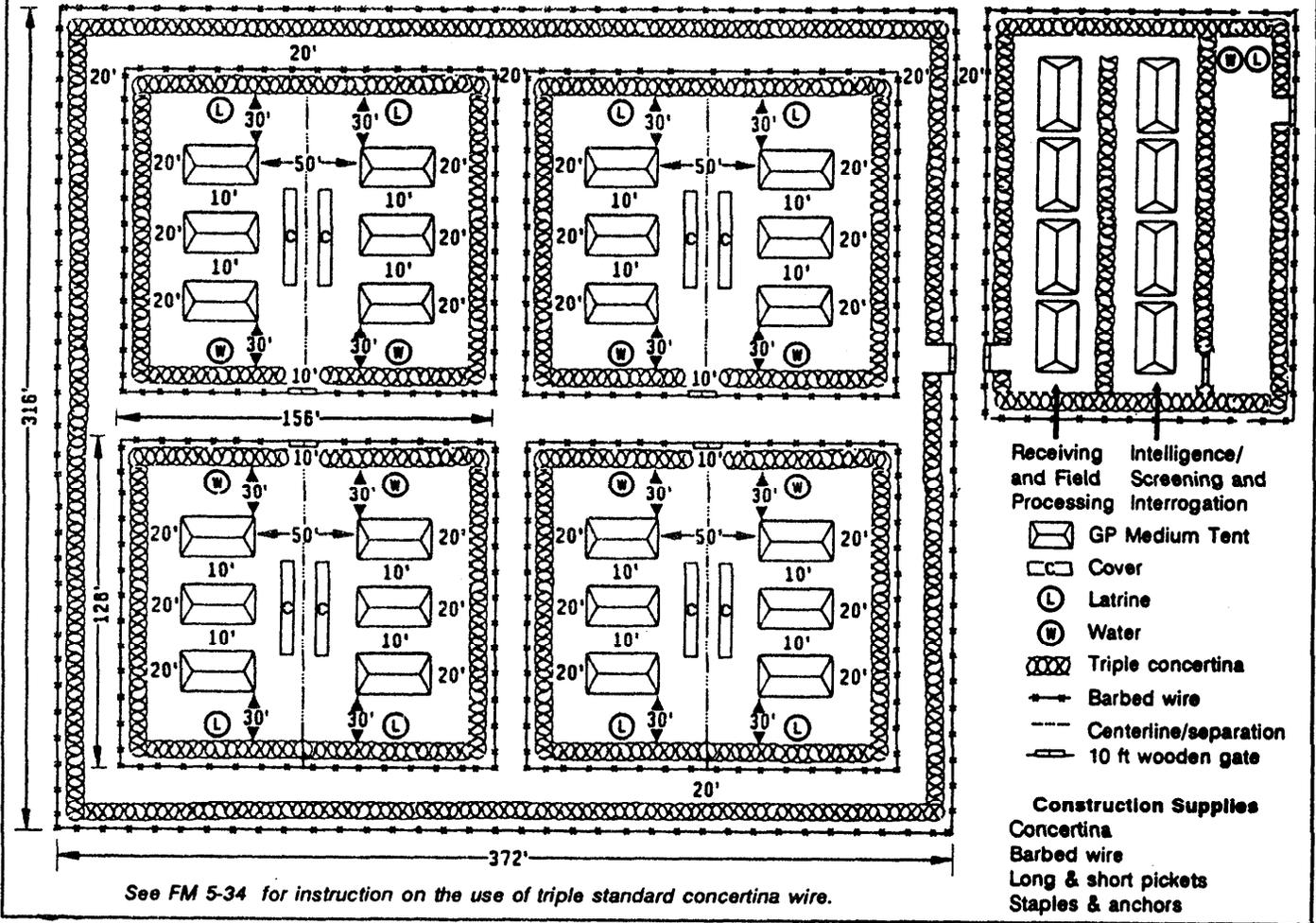


Figure 2-6. Temporary Holding Compound (Corps) for up to 500 Prisoners.

LESSON 2

PRACTICE EXERCISE

The following items will test your knowledge of the material covered in this lesson. There is only one correct answer for each item. When you have completed the exercise, check your answers with the answer key that follows:

1. In reference to handling enemy prisoners of war, what does the last S in the key word "STRESS" stand for?
 - A. Silence.
 - B. Speed.
 - C. Safeguard.

2. What are the features of a forward collecting point?
 - A. In defilade, near division support command, out of sight of support command activities, close to MSR, near a water source, and in the brigade trains area.
 - B. In defilade, close to MSR, near water source, far enough back to avoid fluctuations in the FEBA, and near division support command.
 - C. In defilade, far enough back to avoid minor fluctuations in the FEBA, in brigade trains area, close to MSR.

3. The three types of PW property identified during processing are:
 - A. confiscated, returned, retained.
 - B. confiscated, impounded, receipted.
 - C. confiscated, impounded, retained.

LESSON 2
PRACTICAL EXERCISE
ANSWER KEY AND FEEDBACK

<u>Item</u>		<u>Correct Answer and Feedback</u>
1.	C.	Safeguard. EPW are evacuated . . . (page 2-5, para 2).
2.	C.	In defilade, far enough back to avoid minor fluctuations, in the FEBA, in brigade trains area, close to MSR. The platoon leader is . . . (page 2-4, para 2).
3.	C.	Confiscated, impounded, retained. Accounting for EPW property . . . (page 2-5, para 5 & 6).

LESSON 3

OPERATIONS AT ECHELONS ABOVE CORPS

MQS Manual Tasks: 01.3759.01-9003
01.3759.01-9004
01.3753.01-3001

OVERVIEW

LESSON DESCRIPTION:

In this lesson you will learn EPW and CI operations at EAC.

TERMINAL LEARNING OBJECTIVE:

- ACTION:** Describe how EPW and CI operations are conducted by MP at EAC.
- CONDITION:** You are a lieutenant or captain in the MP Corps and are involved in EPW and CI operations at EAC. MP EPW and CI organizations are based on the "L" series TOE.
- STANDARD:** To demonstrate competency of this task, you must achieve a minimum score of 70 percent on the subcourse examination.
- REFERENCES:** The material in this lesson was derived from the following publications: AR 37-36, Pay, AR 40-5, AR 190-8, AR 190-57, and JCS Pub 3(C).

INTRODUCTION

According to international law, the capturing force is responsible for the care, security and repatriation of all EPW/CI that it captures. The U.S. Army has established organizations, accounting systems and procedures in order to ensure that these responsibilities are met for all prisoners captured or controlled by U.S. Forces.

PART A - THEATER ARMY EPW AND CI ORGANIZATIONS

The TA commander is responsible for evacuating EPW from supported corps. This responsibility includes providing guards. It also includes establishing and operating transient facilities when overnight stops are required. The TA commander is also responsible for EPW and CI facilities in the COMMZ. Permanent internment camps are not normally established in an overseas theater if EPW are evacuated to CONUS.

Processing and initial disposition of EPW and CI may vary by theater. MP units that accomplish the EPW and CI mission at TA level are organized and assigned based on the internment plan and the size of theater.

MP EPW BRIGADE (TOE 19-762L)

The highest command and control element for MP EPW and CI units at TA level is the MP EPW brigade. The MP EPW brigade is assigned to the TA Personnel Command (PERSCOM) when a PERSCOM exists. When a TA does not have a PERSCOM assigned, the MP EPW brigade is assigned to the Theater Army Headquarters Area Command (TAACOM).

At level one, the MP EPW brigade

- o commands and controls two to seven EPW and CI battalions (TOE 19-646L).
- o plans and supervises TA EPW and CI collection and evacuation operations.
- o coordinates with host-nation authorities on matters pertaining to EPW and CI.

The MP EPW brigade depends upon TAACOM units for health services; finance, personnel, and administrative services; transportation; interpreters; and maintenance. An organizational diagram of the MP EPW brigade is shown at Figure 3-1. The EPW brigade is authorized at one per TAACOM or one per contingency command, as required.

COMMAND AND CONTROL DETACHMENT (TOE 19-543-LH)

The highest command and control element for MP EPW and CI units at TA level when an MP EPW brigade is not authorized is the command and control detachment. The command and control detachment is assigned to the TA MP brigade (TOE 19-172L). At level one, the command and control detachment

- o commands and controls two or three EPW and CI battalions (TOE 19-646L) processing and interning less than 12,000 EPW and CI.
- o plans and supervises TA EPW and CI collection, evacuation, and internment operations.

The command and control detachment depends upon TAACOM units for health services; finance, personnel, and administrative services; transportation; interpreters; and maintenance. An organizational diagram of the command and control detachment is shown at Figure 3-2. The command and control detachment is not authorized in a theater when less than two EPW and CI battalions are assigned.

MP EPW AND CI BATTALION (TOE 19-646L)

The EPW and CI battalion accomplishes the same mission and replaces the MP EPW processing company (TOE 19-237H) and the MP EPW camp (19-256H).

The EPW and CI battalion is assigned to the MP EPW brigade, the command and control detachment, or the TA MP brigade.

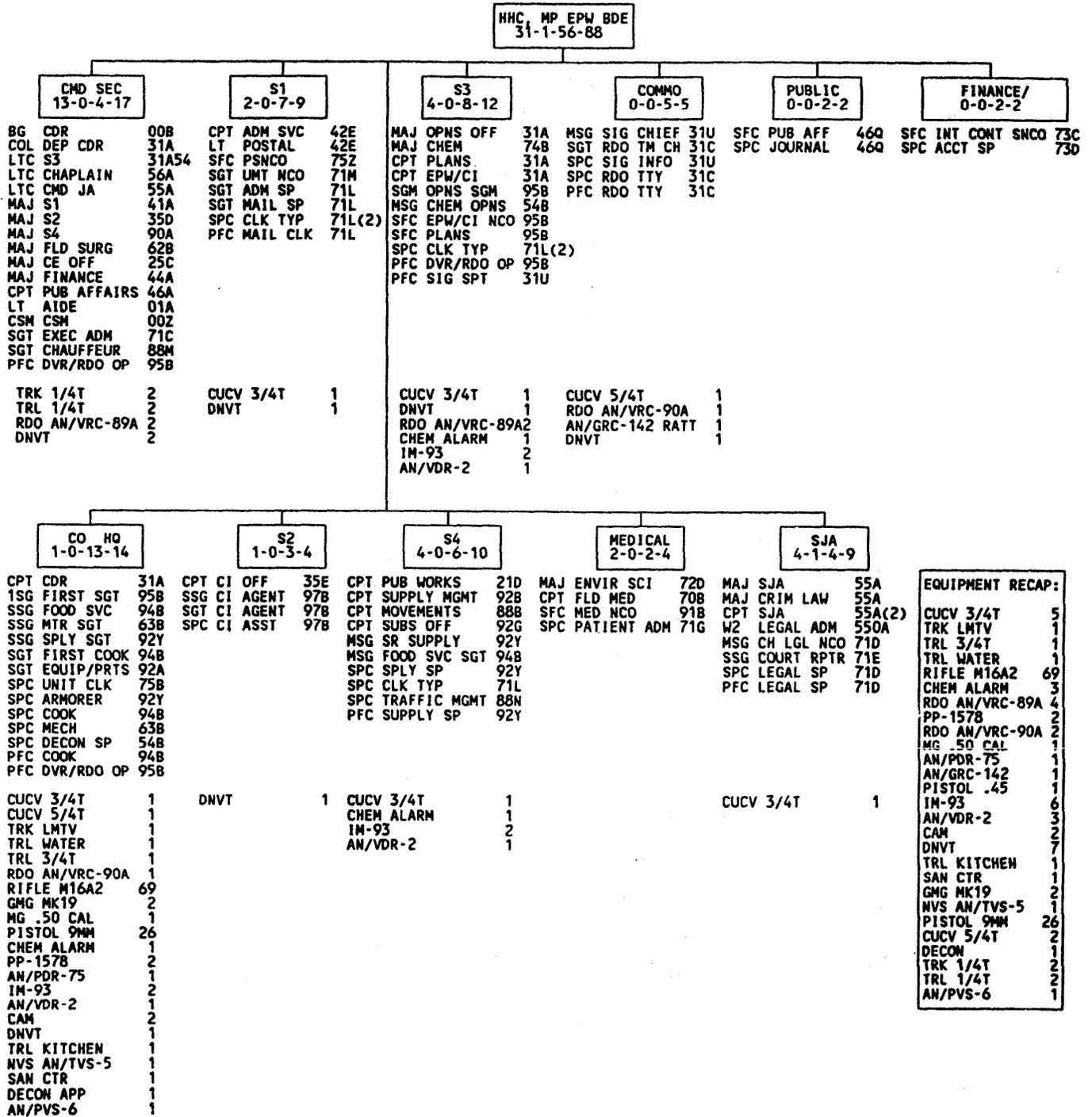


Figure 3-1. MP EPW Brigade (TDE 19 - 762L).

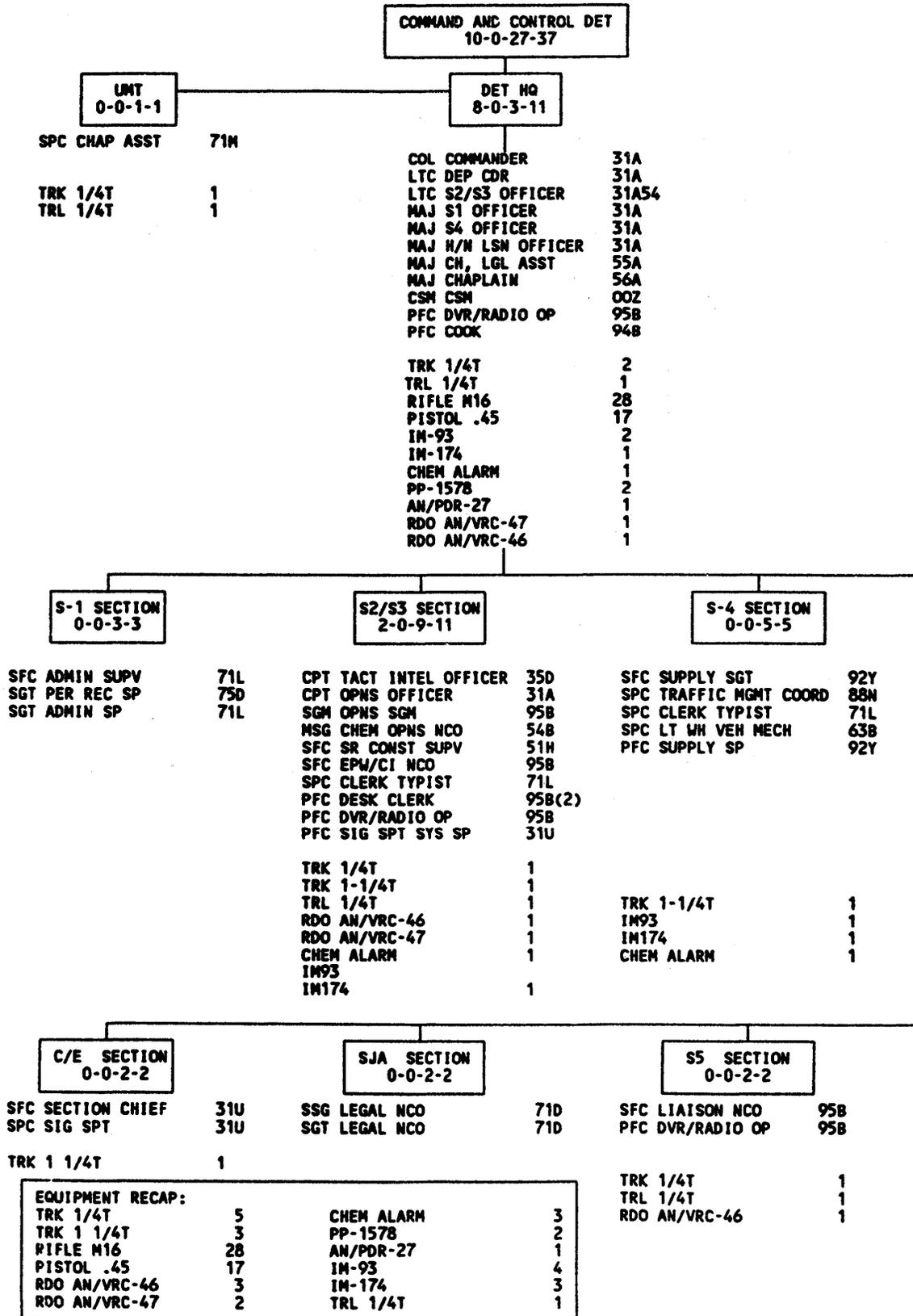


Figure 3-2. Command and Control Detachment (TOE 19-543LH).

The EPW and CI battalion is assigned to the MP EPW brigade in large, mature theaters when more than 12,000 EPW and CI are processed and evacuated. It is assigned to the command and control detachment when two or three battalions process, evacuate, and intern less than 12,000 EPW and CI. It is assigned to the TA MP brigade when only one EPW and CI battalion is assigned to process and evacuate prisoners.

The MP EPW and CI battalion is structured at four levels: TOE 19-646L100, L200, L300, and L400. Each TOE is capable of handling a different number of EPW and CI. The L100 battalion is capable of handling 1,000 EPW or CI. The L200 battalion can handle 2,000 EPW or CI. The L300 can handle 3,000 EPW and CI. The L400 battalion can handle 4,000 EPW or CI.

At level one, the EPW and CI battalion provides the following:

- o Command and control, and administrative and logistic support for one enclosure holding 1,000 to 4,000 EPW and CI.
- o Command, staff planning, and supervision of assigned and attached units.
- o Food, clothing, religious, and recreational support to EPW and CI.
- o Utilities including heat, light, water, cooking, and sanitation facilities.
- o Supervision of EPW and CI work projects.
- o Provides limited health services support and preventive medicine services to EPW and CI. This includes supervising qualified retained personnel in providing medical care and preventive medicine for EPW and CI.
- o Supervision of the subordinate unit's organization supply, communications, and unit maintenance.
- o Supervision and assistance to subordinate units in training and administration.
- o Staff supervision of EPW collection and evacuation operations.
- o Internal frequency modulated (FM) and wire communications net.
- o Personnel and finance sections capable of in-processing eight EPW and CI records per hour and maintaining up to 4,000 records per month.

The MP EPW and CI battalion depends on TAACOM units for

- o health service support and medical equipment maintenance.
- o engineer, finance, and personnel and administrative services.

- o transportation of EPW and CI.
- o water purification services and supply classes I through IX.

The organization and structure of MP EPW and CI battalions is shown in Figures 3-3 through 3-6.

MP GUARD COMPANY (TOE 19-667L)

The MP guard company provides guards for EPW and CI, or for U.S. military prisoners, installations, and facilities. The MP guard company is assigned to a EPW camp, MP confinement battalion, MP battalion or railway operations battalion depending on operational requirements.

At level one, the MP guard company can provide guards for enclosures with up to 2,000 EPW and CI. The MP guard company assists in the defense of the EPW and CI battalion area. It provides maintenance on organic equipment (except power generators).

The MP guard company depends on the EPW and CI battalion and other TAACOM units for--

- o health services.
- o religious, legal, finance, and personnel and administrative services.
- o maintenance of power generators.

The organization and structure of the MP guard company is shown in Figure 3-7.

MP ESCORT GUARD COMPANY (TOE 19-647L)

The MP escort guard company provides personnel to supervise and secure EPW and CI during movement in the COMMZ. The MP escort guard company is assigned to the EPW and CI brigade (when a brigade is authorized). Or it is assigned to an EPW and CI battalion in theaters where an EPW and CI brigade is not authorized or to the PW command.

At level one, the MP escort guard company provides security for the following number of EPW and CI during movement:

- o Foot1,000 to 1,500
- o Vehicle.....1,500 to 2,000
- o Rail2,000 to 3,000

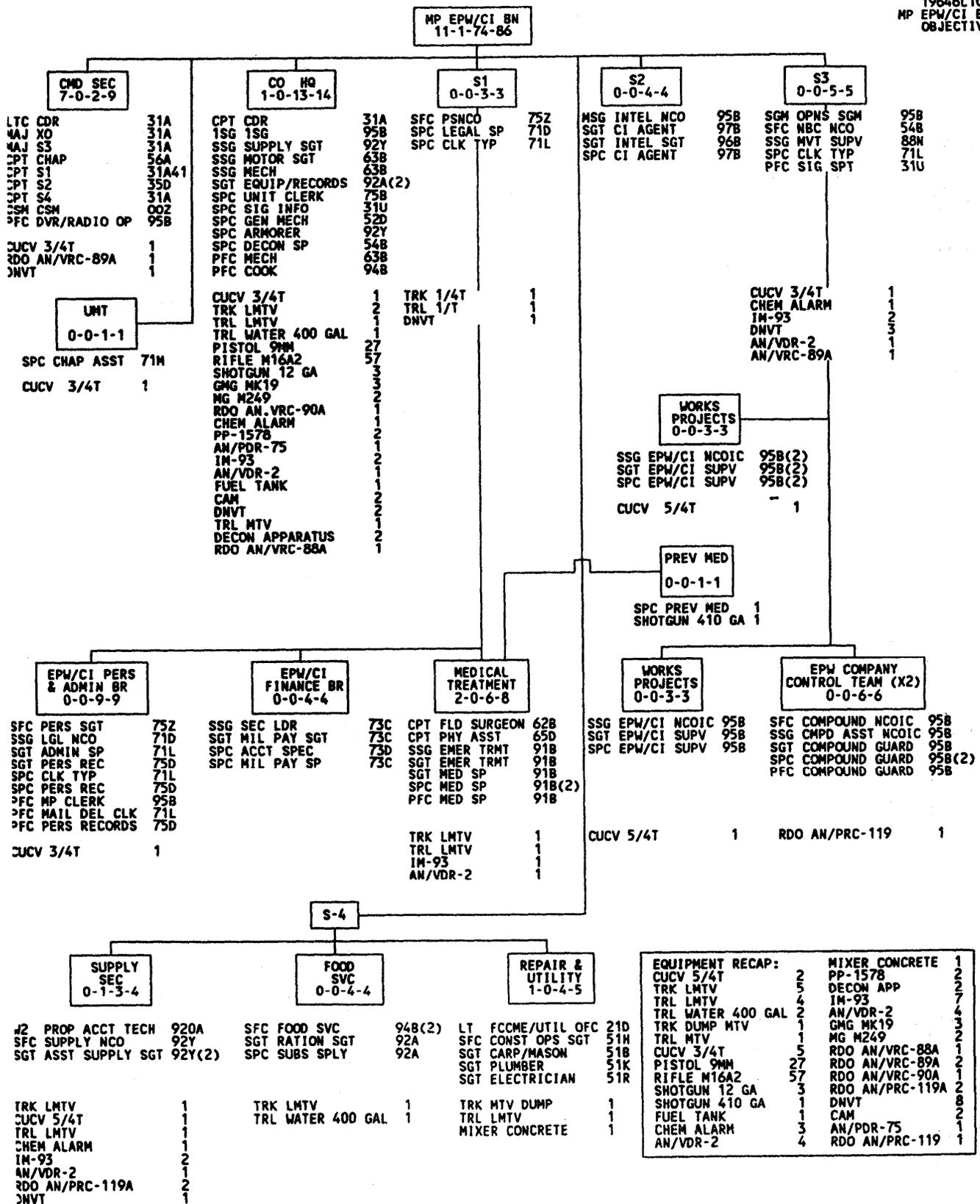


Figure 3-3. EPW and CI Battalion (TOE 19-646L100).

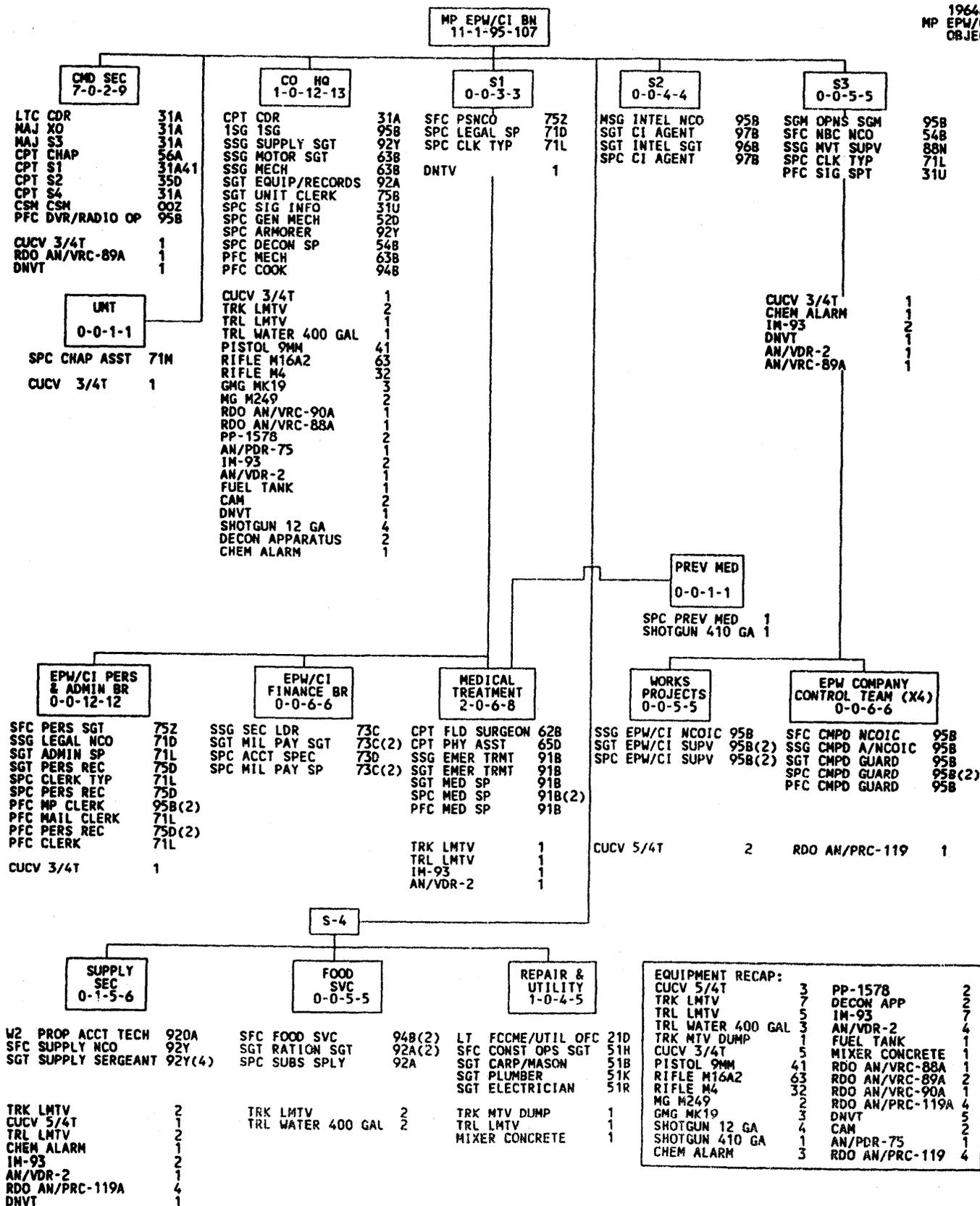


Figure 3-4. EPW and CI Battalion (TOE 19-646L200).

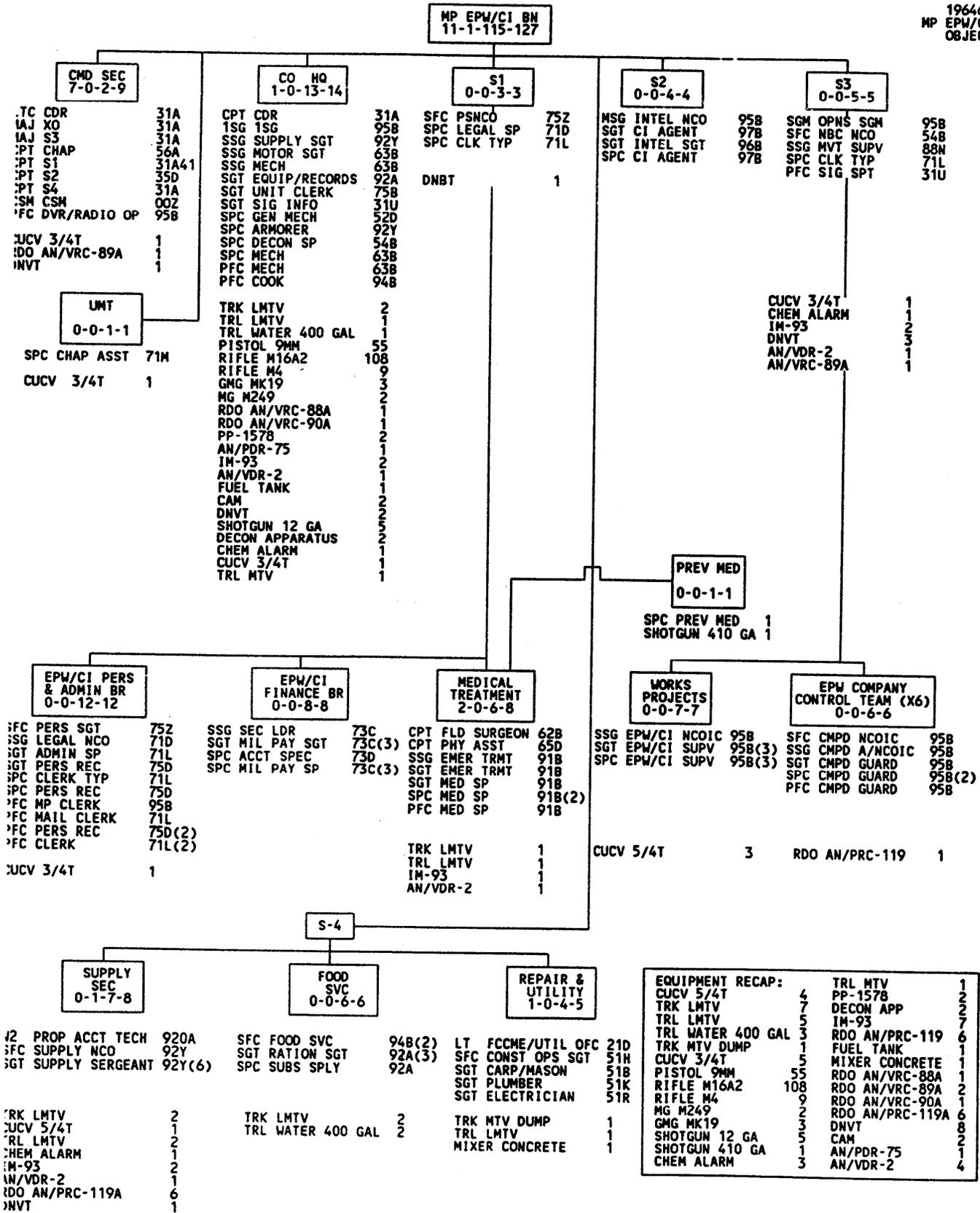


Figure 3-5. EPW and CI Battalion (TOE 19-646L300).

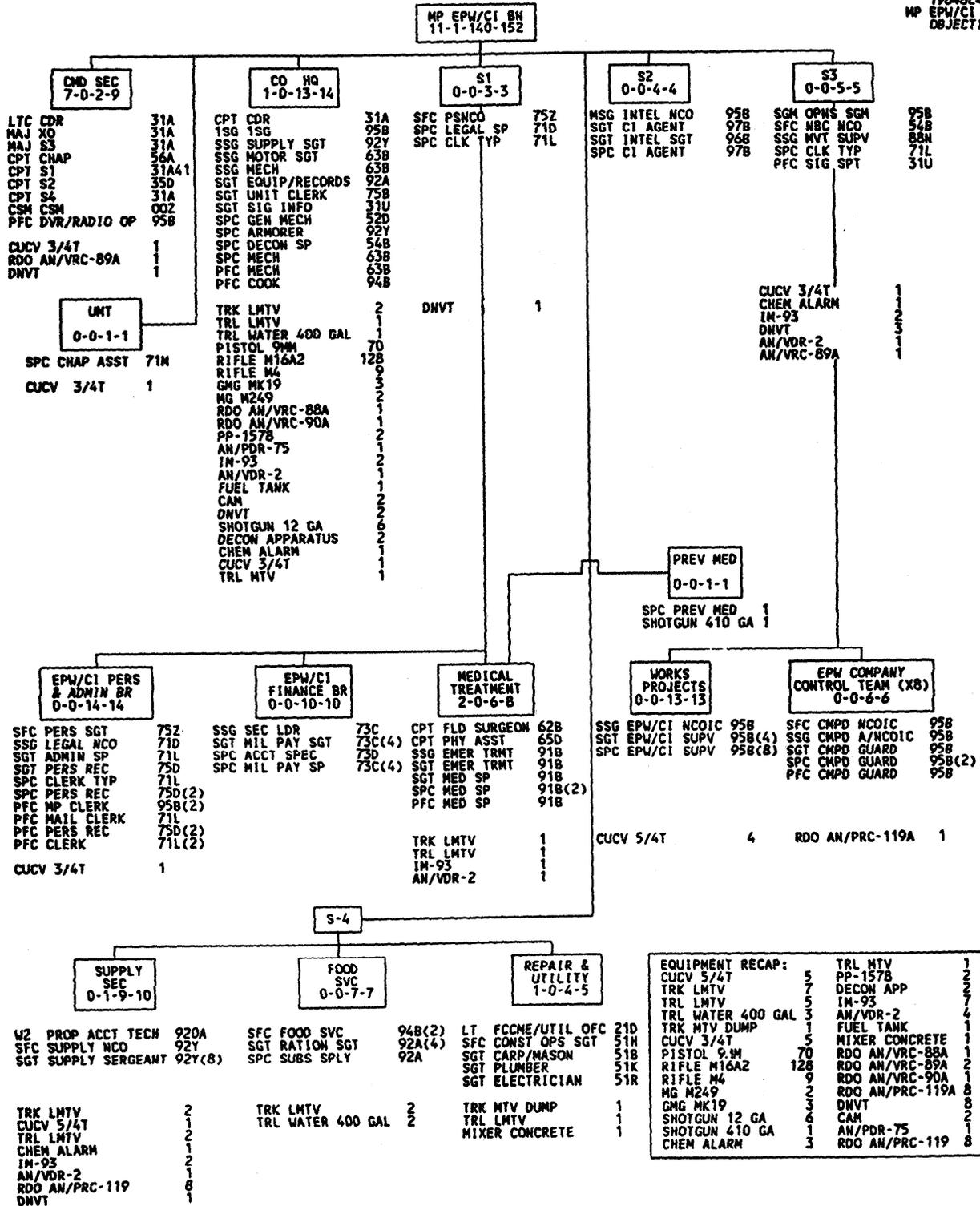


Figure 3-6. EPW and CI Battalion (TOE 19-646L400).

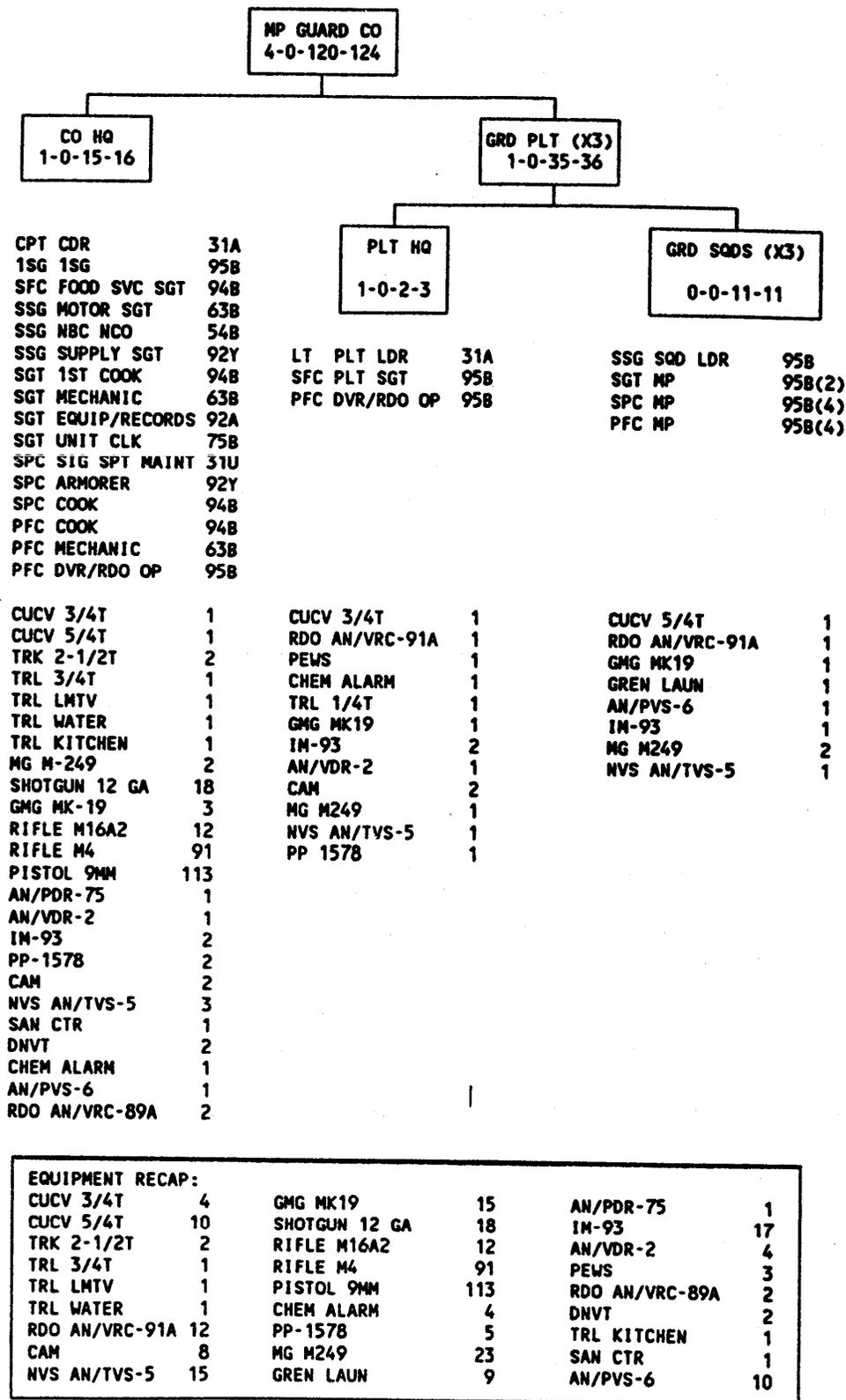


Figure 3-7. MP Guard Company (TOE 19-667L).

The MP escort guard company does not have organic transportation for guard squads or teams. Transportation for movement of MP for evacuation of EPW and CI must be arranged as it is for prisoners.

The unit assists in defense of the unit area and is capable of maintaining organic equipment. The MP escort guard company depends upon the unit that it is assigned to and other TAACOM units for health, religious, finance, food, and personnel and administrative services. It also depends on the other units for transportation to move guards and EPW and CI.

The organization and structure of the MP escort guard company is shown in Figure 3-8.

PRISONER OF WAR INFORMATION CENTER (TOE 19-643L)

The branch Prisoner of War Information Center (PWIC) accounts for US captured EPW and CI. It maintains information about US soldiers and civilians who are captured by the enemy or are missing in action. The branch PWIC is assigned to the MP EPW brigade or the TA NMP brigade (when an EPW brigade is not authorized).

At level one, the branch PWIC--

- o collects, processes, and reports information received from US EPW and CI facilities. This includes information about US captured EPW who were transferred to the host nation (HN) or allied forces for internment.
- o receives, documents, and reports information about US soldiers and civilians who are missing or held by the enemy.
- o receives, stores, and disposes of personal property belonging to EPW and CI who have died, escaped, or been repatriated. This includes property belonging to enemy soldiers killed in action that was not disposed of in graves registration channels.
- o maintains a central location system for US captured EPW and CI who were transferred to the HN or allied forces for internment.

The branch PWIC depends on the unit it is assigned to and other TA units for--

- o food services and water.
- o health, legal, religious, finance, and personnel and administrative services.
- o supply support (classes I through IX).
- o transportation of organic equipment and assigned and attached personnel.

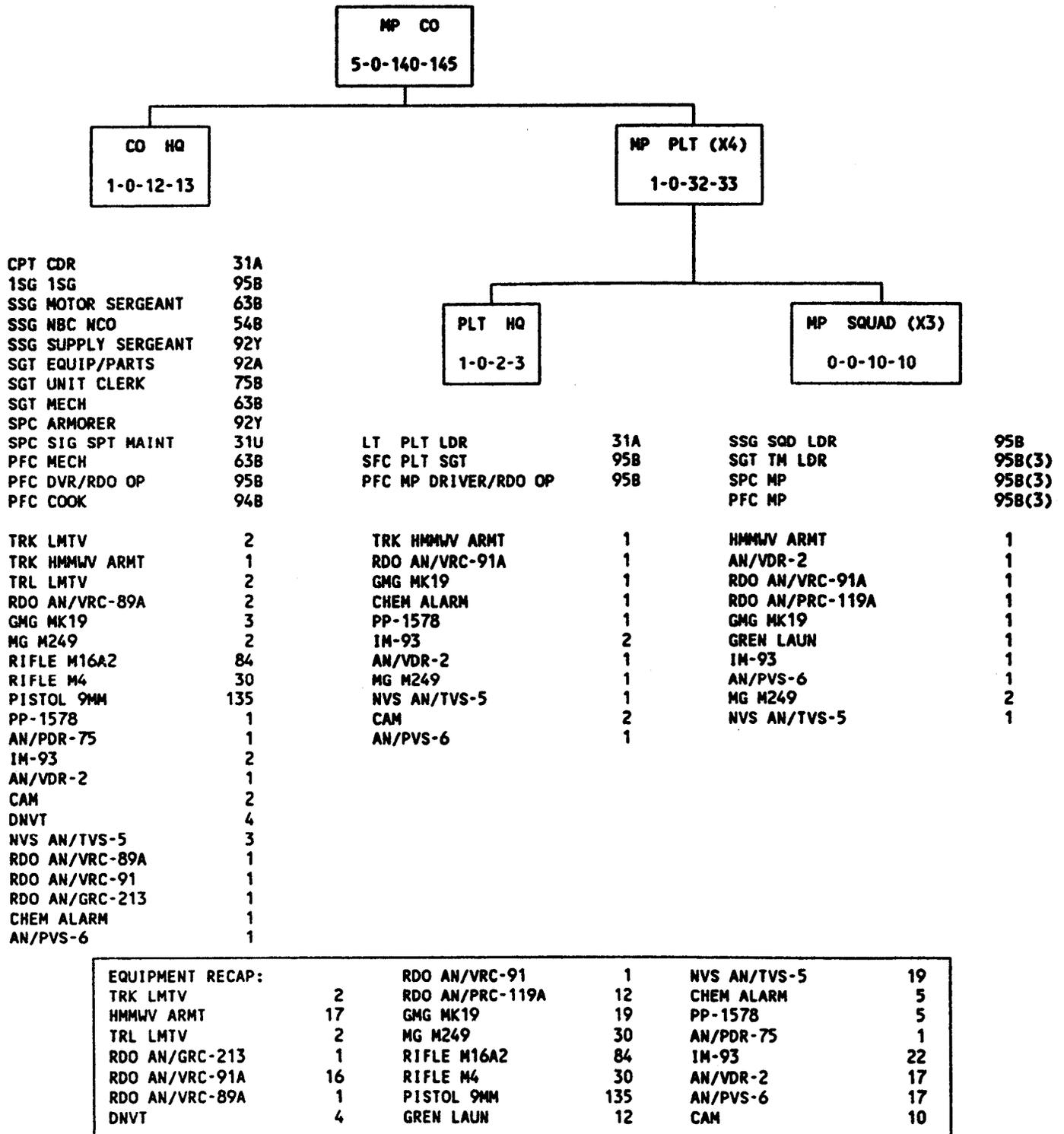


Figure 3-8. MP Escort Guard Company (TOE 19-647L).

- o maintenance of automatic data processing equipment, power generators, and communications-electronic equipment.

The organization and structure of a branch PWIC is shown in Figure 3-9.

EPW AND CI COMMAND LIAISON DETACHMENT (TOE 19-543LD)

The EPW and CI command liaison detachment provides command, control, and supervision of MP EPW and CI liaison teams. It provides staff planning and a coordinating link from the TA commander to the HN or allied prisoner of war command and staff. The EPW and CI command liaison detachment is assigned to the TA MP brigade.

EPW AND CI CAMP LIAISON TEAM (TOE 19-543LE)

The EPW and CI camp liaison team provides a coordinating link between the TA commander and HN or allied EPW facilities holding US captured EPW. The branch camp liaison teams ensure that US captured EPW transferred to HN or allied forces for internment are treated according to US policy and the Geneva Conventions and protocols.

One branch camp liaison team is authorized for each HN or allied camp holding US captured EPW. The branch camp liaison team is assigned to the EPW and CI command and control detachment.

EPW AND CI INFORMATION CENTER LIAISON TEAM (TOE 19-543LF)

The information center liaison team provides a coordinating link between the TA commander and a HN or allied force national prisoner of war information center. The information center liaison team monitors the records of US captured EPW and CI interned by HN or allied forces. The information center liaison team is assigned to the EPW and CI command liaison detachment.

EPW AND CI PROCESSING AND LIAISON TEAM (TOE 19-543LG)

The processing liaison team provides a coordinating link between the TA commander and a HN or allied force processing point. One processing point liaison team is authorized for every HN or allied force processing point designated to accept custody of US captured EPW and CI for internment. Processing point liaison teams are assigned to the EPW and CI command liaison detachment.

SUPPORT REQUIRED BY LIAISON TEAMS AND DETACHMENTS

Liaison detachments and teams depend on other TAACOM units for--

- o health, legal, religious, finance, and personnel and administrative services.
- o supply support (classes I through IX).

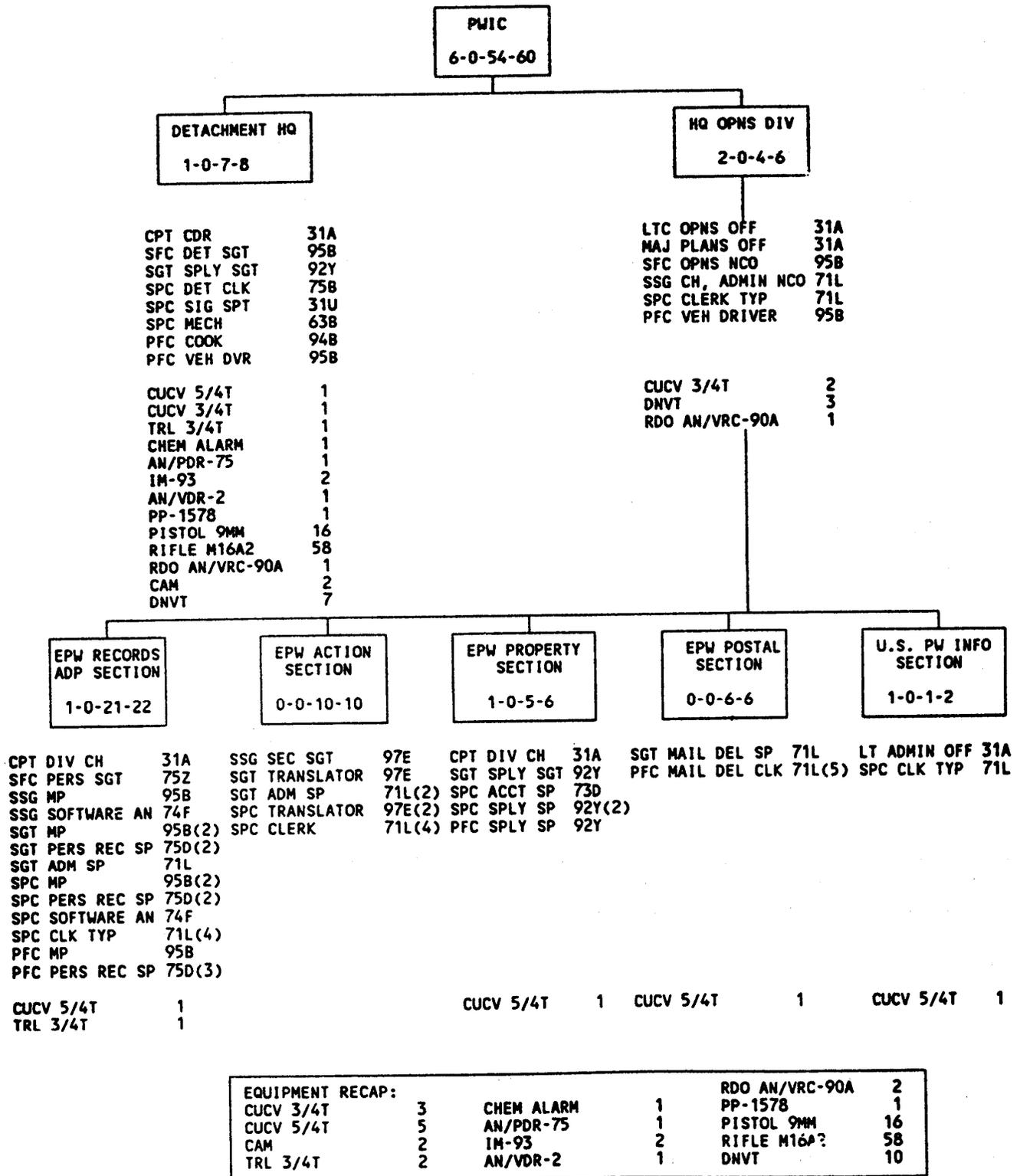


Figure 3-9. Branch PWIC (TOE 19-643L).

- o transportation of personnel and equipment.
- o maintenance of organic equipment.
- o food service support.

The organization of the liaison detachment and teams is shown in Figure 3-10.

PART B - PROCESSING US CAPTURED EPW AND CI

EPW evacuated from corps holding areas or captured in the COMMZ are evacuated to the nearest EPW and CI battalion in the COMMZ for processing. Depending on the theater and the EPW internment plan, prisoners may be—

- o processed and interned by US forces within the theater.
- o processed and evacuated out of the theater for internment.
- o processed and evacuated to HN or allied forces for internment.

CI who are ordered into confinement for imperative reasons of security to US forces in the territory or for conviction of an offense in violation of penal provisions issued by the US forces occupying the territory are--

- o processed and interned by US forces in the theater, or
- o processed and transferred to HN or allied forces for internment in the theater.

CI may not be evacuated out of the territory in which they were ordered into confinement.

PROCESSING GUIDELINES

The extent of processing done for EPW may vary by theater. EPW are processed completely in theaters where they are transferred to HN or allied forces. When EPW are evacuated out of theater, only a limited amount of processing may be done before they are evacuated. Processing of EPW in theaters where they are interned by US forces may consist of initial processing before internment, with complete processing done after EPW are placed into permanent camps.

The TA commander or provost marshal may specify to what extent EPW are processed based on the situation. Guidance on the extent of processing done in the COMMZ may also be provided by the MP commander.

CI are processed in the same manner as EPW, but are not evacuated out of theater.

19543LD00
EPW/CI CMD LSN DET
6-0-5-11

COL SR EPW/CI OFF	31A
LTC XO	31A
MAJ EPW/CI OFF	31A
MAJ FIELD SURGEON	62B
CPT CHIEF LEGAL ASST	55A
CPT SUPPLY MGMT OFF	92B
MSG OPNS NCO	95B
SGT ADMIN SP	71L
SPC CLERK TYPIST	71L(2)
PFC VEH DRIVER	95B

TRK 1/4T	3
RIFLE M16	7
PISTOL .45	6
IM-93	1
IM-174	1
PP-1578	1
TRL 1/4T	3
CHEM ALARM	1

19543LE00
EPW/CI BRANCH CP LSN TM
3-0-10-13

LTC EPW/CI OFF	31A
MAJ XO	31A
CPT OPNS OFF	31A
MSG CHIEF ADVISOR	95B
MSG CHIEF ADVISOR	91B
MSG CHIEF ADVISOR	91S
SFC OPNS NCO	95B
SPC MP	95B
SPC SUPPLY SP	92Y
PFC VEH DRIVER	95B
PFC GEN CLERK	71L(2)

TRK 1/4T	2
RIFLE M16	11
PISTOL .45	8
IM-93	1
IM-174	1
PP-1578	1
TRL 1/4T	2
CHEM ALARM	1

19543LF00
EPW/CI INFO CNTR LSN TM
2-1-5-8

MAJ EPW/CI OFF	31A
LT EPW/CI OFF	31A
W2 DATA PROC TECH	251A
SGT INTERROGATOR	97E
SGT ADMIN SP	71L
SPC SIG SPT	31U
SPC CLERK TYPIST	71L
PFC VEH DRIVER	95B

TRK 1/4T	1
RIFLE M16	6
PISTOL .45	3
IM-93	1
IM-174	1
TRL 1/4T	1
CHEM ALARM	1

19543LG00
EPW/CI PROC LSN TM
1-0-5-6

LT EPW/CI OFF	31A
SFC OPNS NCO	95B
SGT ADMIN SP	71L
SGT INTERROGATOR	97E
SPC MP	95B
PFC VEH DRIVER	95B

TRK 1/4T	1
RIFLE M16	6
PISTOL .45	4
IM-93	1
IM-174	1
TRL 1/4T	1
CHEM ALARM	1

Figure 3-10. EPW and CI Liaison Detachments.

Uncooperative EPW may be placed into maximum security area until they become cooperative. No more than one EPW should be processed by any one team at a time. A minimum of two armed guards should be inside the processing structure at all times. Specific requirements and recommended procedures for processing EPW, CI, and RP are discussed in the following paragraphs.

PROCESSING

Processing EPW and CI by the EPW and CI battalion in the COMMZ may be accomplished by teams. Other methods may be used as long as processing requirements established by US policy and local commands are met.

A suggested method for organizing processing operations is shown in Figure 3-11. It consists of eight stations. Each of the following stations is operated by a team of US personnel:

Receiving	Processing
1. Search.	1. Administrative Accountability.
2. Clean up.	2. Photography.
3. Medical Evaluation.	3. Property Inventory.
4. Issue Personal Items.	4. Records review.

Receiving

Station 1: Search

All EPW are searched before they enter the processing area. They are searched by persons of the same sex when possible. Assign a temporary control number to each captive to link them to their property until an ISN number is assigned.

The search team uses minimum force to control EPW. They must show respect for EPW and their property. The search team removes all of the EPW's property and places it in a container. Once the search has been completed, a guard escorts the EPW and his or her property to Station 2.

Station 2: Clean up The EPW are allowed to shower, shave, and get haircuts for hygiene.

Station 3: Medical Evaluation

The EPW are inspected for signs of illness or injury. Problems which are identified are handled by the processing facility, if possible, and if not identified, a determination on evacuation and what facilities they will be taken to is made.

Treatment and immunization records are initiated and EPW are disinfected and immunized.

Station 4: Issue Personal Items

The EPW are provided with personal comfort items (toilet paper, soap, toothbrush, and toothpaste). They are then issued clean clothing obtained from the captives at station one which are procured through normal supply channels or from captured enemy supplies. This clothing will be marked with PW, CI, or RP and should be distinctive if possible.

Processing

Station 1: Administrative Accountability

The administrative accountability station involves the most paperwork and can create the biggest slowdown and backlog. The personnel handling this station should be proficient in the EPW's language or have an interpreter present in order to interview the EPW and prepare the paperwork.

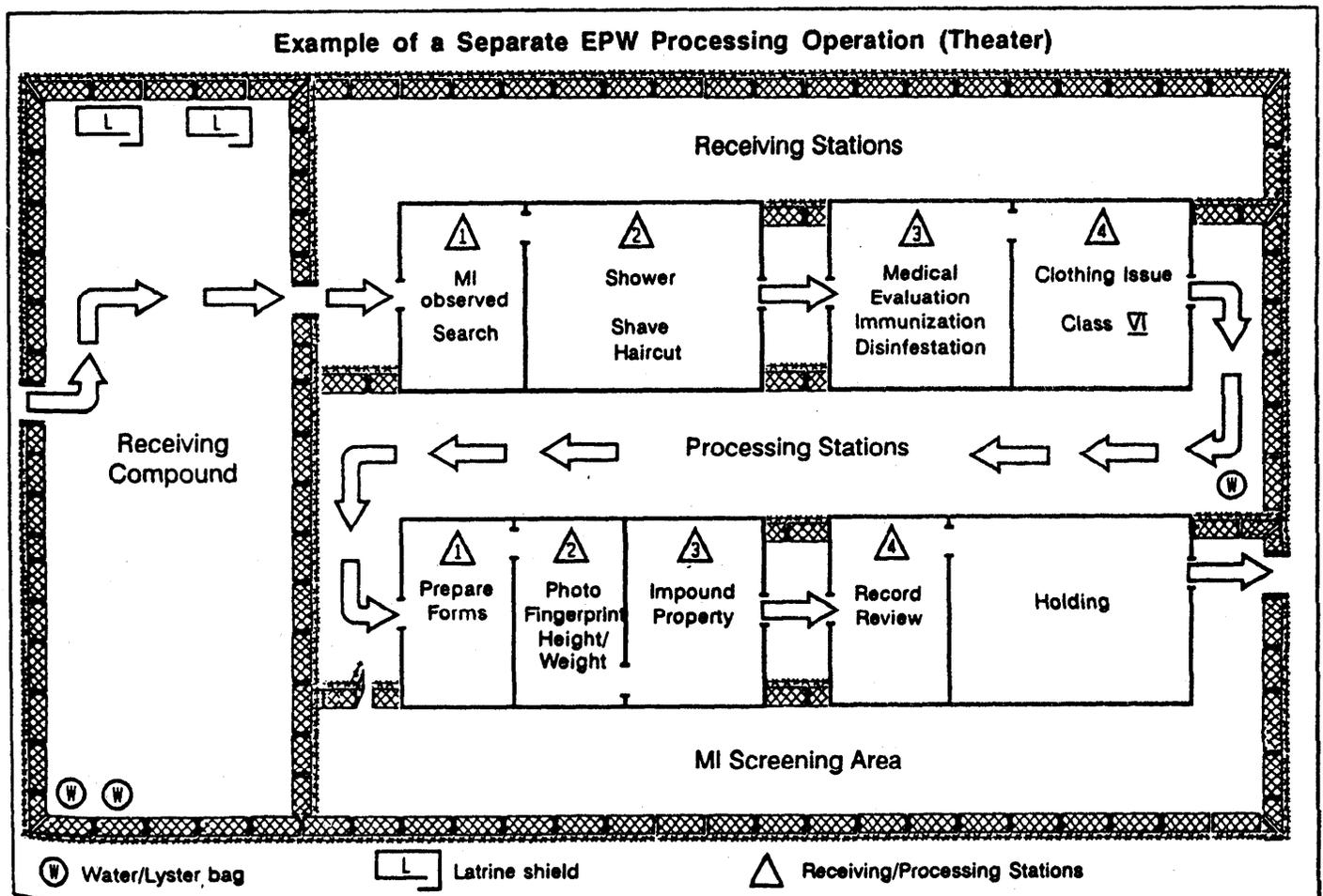


Figure 3-11. EPW Processing Operation.

EPW are required to give their name, rank, service number, and date of birth. Before questioning begins, an interpreter informs the EPW of the following statement in the EPW's native language: "You are a prisoner of war. In accordance with the Geneva Conventions relative to the treatment of prisoners of war, you are required to give your full name, rank, service number, and date of birth. If you refuse to give this information, you may not receive the privileges due your rank. Are you willing to answer my questions?"

If the EPW says "yes," complete the forms and continue processing. If the EPW replies "no," complete the forms as much as possible with the known information. EPW who refuse to give the required information are liable to a restriction of the privileges accorded to their rank or status.

Information required to complete the forms will come from the EPW captive tag, ID card, interviews, or other source documents.

Internment Serial Number. The first stage of the processing done by the receiving station is the assignment of an internment serial number (ISN) to every EPW or CI. The ISN consists of two components separated by a dash as described below.

The first component contains three symbols. The first symbol will be the letters "US". The second will be a letter or number standing for the command under which the EPW came into the US custody. This symbol will be assigned by the branch PWIC or the TA command. The third symbol will be two letters standing for the enemy country in whose armed force the EPW served. Codes for the third symbol, extracted from AR 18-12-10, are shown in Figure 3-12.

The second component will be a number followed by the letters "EPW" (if the person being processed qualifies for status as an enemy prisoner of war), "RP" (if the person being processed qualifies for status as a retained person), or "CI" (if the person being processed qualifies for status as a civilian internee). Numbers will occupy five positions. These numbers will be assigned consecutively to all EPW, RP, and CI processed in a command. Blocks of numbers are assigned by the branch PWIC or TA command. Guidance for handling captured personnel whose category is not readily apparent is found in AR 190-8. "Questions may arise as to whether enemy personnel captured by the US Armed Forces belong to any of the categories. If so, such persons will receive the same treatment to which EPW are entitled until such time as their status has been decided by a military tribunal convened by competent military authority." For example, the first EPW processed by the US Army in a theater that was designated "9" and whose country was designated as "AB" will be assigned the following ISN: US9AB-0001EPW. The tenth such EPW processed by the same command will be assigned: US9AB-00010EPW.

COUNTRY	CODE	COUNTRY	CODE
AFGHANISTAN	AF	CHINA, PEOPLES	TW
ALBANIA	AL	REPUBLIC OF	
ALGERIA	AG	CHINA, REPUBLIC OF	KT
AMERICAN SAMOA	AQ	CHRISTMAS ISLAND	
ANDORRA	AN	(INDIAN OCEAN)	CK
ANGOLA	AO	COCOS ISLAND	CO
ANGUILLA	AV	(INDIAN OCEAN)	CN
ANTARCTICA	AY	COLOMBIA	CF
ANTIGUA	AC	COMORO ISLAND	CW
ARGENTINA	AR	CONGO	CS
ASHMORE AND CARTIER ISLANDS	AT	COOK ISLAND	CU
AUSTRALIA	AS	COSTA RICA	CY
AUSTRIA	AU	CUBA	CZ
		CYPRUS	
		CZECHOSLOVAKIA	DM
BAHRAIN	BA		DA
BANGLADESH	BG	DAHOMEY	DO
BARBADOS	BB	DENMARK	DR
BELGIUM	BE	DOMINICA	
BELIZE	BH	DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	EC
BERMUDA	BD		EG
BHUTAN	BT	ECUADOR	ES
BOLIVIA	BL	EGYPT	EK
BOTSWANA	BC	EL SALVADOR	ET
*BOUVET	BV	EQUATORIAL GUINEA	
BRAZIL	BR	ETHIOPIA	FO
BRITISH INDIAN OCEAN TERRITORY	IO	FAEROES ISLAND	FL
BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS	VI	FALKLAND ISLAND	FJ
BRUNEL	BX	(ISLAS MALVINAS)	FI
BULGARIA	BU	FIJI	PQ
BURMA	BM	FINLAND	EQ
BURUNDI	BY	FRANCE	FR
		FRENCH NEW GULANA	FG
CAMBODIA	CB	FRENCH POLYNESIA	FP
CAMEROON	CM	FRENCH SOUTHERN AND	FS
CANADA	CA	ANTARCTIC LANDS	
CANAL ZONE	CV	FRENCH TERRITORY OF THE	FT
CANTON AND ENDERBURY ISLANDS	CJ	AFARS AND ISSAS	
CAPE VERDE	CD	GABON	GB
CAYMAN ISLANDS	CI	GAMBIA	GA
CHAD	CT	GAZA STRIP	GZ
CHILE	GE	GERMAN DEMOCRATIC	GC
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC	CH	REPUBLIC	

*Extract from AR 18-12-10

Figure 3-12. Country Codes for Internment Serial Number.

COUNTRY	CODE	COUNTRY	CODE
GERMANY, BERLIN	WB	KENYA	KE
GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF	GE	KOREA, NORTH	KN
GHANA	GH	KOREA, REPUBLIC OF	KS
GIBRALTAR	GI	KUWAIT	KU
GILBERT ISLANDS AND ELlice ISLANDS	GN	LAOS	LA
GREECE	GR	LEBANON	LE
GREENLAND	GL	LESOTHO	LT
GRENADA	GJ	LIBERIA	LI
GUADELOUPE	GP	LIBYA	LY
GUAM	GQ	LIECHTENSTEIN	LS
GUATEMALA	GT	LUXEMBOURG	LU
GUINEA	GV	MACAI	MC
GUINEA-BISSAU	PU	MADAGASCAR	MA
GUYANA	GY	MALAWI	MI
HAITI	HA	MALAYSIA	MY
HEARD ISLAND AND MCDONALD ISLAND	HM	MALDIVES	MV
HONDURAS (INCLUDES SWAN ISLAND)HO		MALI	ML
HONG KONG	HK	MALTA	MT
HUNGARY	HU	MARTINIQUE	MB
ICELAND	IC	MAURITANIA	MR
INDIA	IN	MAURITIUS	MP
INDONESIA	ID	MEXICO	MX
IRAN	IR	MIDWAY ISLAND	MO
IRAQ	IZ	MONACO	MN
IRAQ-SAUDI ARABIA NEUTRAL ZONE	IY	MONGOLIA	MG
IRELAND	EI	MONTSERRAT	MH
ISRAEL	IS	MOROCCO	MO
ISRAEL-JORDAN DEMILITARIZED ZONE	IW	MOZAMBIQUE	MZ
ISRAEL-SYRIA DEMILITARIZED ZONE	IU	NAURU	NR
ITALY	IT	NAVASSA ISLANDS	BO
IVORY COAST	IV	NEPAL	NP
JAMAICA	JM	NETHERLANDS	NL
JAN MAYEN	JN	NETHERLANDS ANTILLES	NA
JAPAN	JA	NEW CALEDONIA	NC
JOHNSTON ATOLL	JQ	NEW HERBRIDES	NH
JORDAN	JO	NEW ZEALAND	NZ
		NICARAGUA	
		NIGER	
		NIGERIA	NI
		NIUE	NE
		NORFOLK ISLAND	NF
		NORWAY	NO
		OMAN	MU

Figure 3-12. (Continued).

COUNTRY	CODE	COUNTRY	CODE
PAKISTAN	PK	SWAZILAND	W2
PANAMA	PN	SWEEDEN, REPUBLIC OF	SW
PAPUA NEW GUINEA	PP	SWITZERLAND	SZ
PARACEL ISLANDS	PF	SYRIAS	SY
PARAGUAY	PA		
PERU	PE	TANZANIA	TZ
PHILIPPINES	RP	THAILAND	TH
PITCAIRN ISLANDS	PC	THE BAHAMAS	BF
POLAND	PL	TOGO	TO
PORTUGAL	PO	TOKELAU ISLANDS	TL
POTUGESE TIMOR	PT	TONGA	TN
PUERTO RICO	RQ	TRINIDAD AND TABAGO	TD
		TRUST TERRITORY OF THE	
QATAR	QA	PACIFIC ISLANDS	TO
		TUNISIA	TS
REUNION	RE	TURKEY	TU
ROMANIA	RO	TURKS AND CAIOS ISLANDS	TK
RWANDA	RW		
		UGANDA	UG
ST. CHRISTOPHER-NEVIS-		UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALISTS	
ANGUILLA	SC	REPUBLIC	UR
ST. HELENA	SH	UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	TC
ST. LUCIA	ST	UNITED KINGDOM	UK
ST. PIERRE AND MIOUELON	SB	UNITED STATES	UP
ST. VINCENT	VC	UNITED STATES MISC,	
SAN MARINO	SM	PACIFIC ISLANDS	IQ
SAO TOME AND PRINCPE	TP	UPPER VOLTA	UV
SAUDI ARABIA	SA	URAGUAY	UY
SENEGAL	SG		
SEYCHELLES	SE	VATICAN CITY	VT
SIERRA LEONE	SL	VENEZUELA	VE
SIKKIM	SK	VIET NAM, NORTH	VN
SINGAPORE	SN	VIET NAM, REPUBLIC OF	VS
SOLOMON ISLANDS	BP	VIRGIN ISLANDS	VO
SOMALIA	SO		
SOUTH AFRICA	SF	WAKE ISLANDS	WQ
SOUTH-WEST AFRICA	WA	ALLIS AND FUTUNA	WF
SOUTHERN RHODESIA	RH	WESTERN SAHARA	WH
SPAIN	SP	WESTERN SAMOA	WS
SPANISH NORTH AFRICA	ME		
SPANISH SAHARA	SS	YEMEN, ARAB REPUBLIC	YE
SPARTLY ISLANDS	PG	YEMEN, PEOPLES DEMOCRATIC	
SRI LANKA	CE	REPUBLIC OF	YS
SUDAN	SU	YUGOSLAVIA	YO
SURINAM	NS		
SVALBARD AND JAN MAYEN	SV	ZAIRE, REPUBLIC OF	CG
		ZAMBIA	ZA

Figure 3-12. (Continued).

If an EPW has been transferred from an allied power, the ISN assigned by that power will be retained. If the EPW has not been assigned an ISN, a number will be assigned. Adding a prefix or suffix to an ISN assigned by an allied power is not authorized (AR 190-8). If, for any reason, an EPW is assigned two ISNs, the last assigned number will be used.

The letters "RP" will follow the second component of an ISN issued for a retained person; for example: US4CN-00001RP. The letters "CI" will follow the second component of an ISN issued for a civilian internee; for example: US5AB-00325CI.

Detainee Personnel Record. The receiving station continues processing EPW and CI after an ISN is issued. An original plus at least one copy of DA Form 4237-R (Detainee Personnel Record) is prepared for every EPW, CI, and RP. (See Figure 3-13.) The form may be typed or handwritten. DA Form 4237-R is reproduced locally on 8-1/2-inch by 11-inch paper. A copy for reproduction purposes is located in AR 190-8. The minimum information that should be entered on DA form 4237-R includes the following:

- o Block 1: The EPW's assigned ISN.
- o Block 2: The EPW's name.
- o Block 3: The EPW's rank.
- o Block 4: The EPW's service number.
- o Block 6: Date of capture.
- o Block 7: The EPW's date of birth.
- o Block 8: The EPW's nationality.
- o Block 13: The date the EPW is being processed.
- o Block 14: The EPW's sex.
- o Block 15: The EPW's language(s).
- o Block 17: The EPW's physical condition.
- o Block 23: The unit identification code (UIC) of the capturing unit.
- o Block 25: Place of capture.
- o Block 26: Power served by the EPW.
- o Block 33: Other particulars from the ID card.

Block 35 of DA Form 4237-R must be completed with the EPW's impounded property. The items are entered with the same description and quantities as they appear on the DA Form 1132. Only impounded property is entered on DA Form 4237-R. Inventoried property is placed into secure storage and transferred with the prisoner (in possession of the guards). When processing at Station 3 is completed, the EPW is escorted to Station 4.

DETAINEE PERSONNEL RECORD			
For use of this form, see AF 100-8, the proponent agency is DDCDPER.			
PART I - TO BE COMPLETED AT TIME OF PROCESSING			
CARD I	1. INTERNMENT SERIAL NO. (1-13)	2. NAME (Last, first, middle) (14-34)	
4. ENEMY SVC NO. (35-44)	5. TYPE (47)	6. DATE OF CAPTURE (48-53)	7. DATE OF BIRTH (54-59)
8. NATIONALITY (60-61)	9. EDUCATION (62)	10. RELIGION (63-64)	11. MARSTA (65)
CARD II (Key puncher will punch no from 1 above)	12. PW CAMP UIC (66-71)	13. PW PROCESS DATE (72-77)	
	14. SEX (74)	15. LANGUAGE I (78-79)	16. LANGUAGE II (81-82)
17. PHYSICAL CONDITION (83)	18. PW CAMP LOCATION (20-22)		19. ENEMY UNIT (23-26)
20. ARM OF SVC (28)	21. MOSC (29-30)	22. CIVILIAN OCCUPATION (40-45)	23. UIC CAPTURE UNIT (46-51)
24. CORPS AREA OF CAPTURE (52)	25. PLACE OF CAPTURE	26. POWER SERVED	27. PLACE OF BIRTH
28. ADDRESS TO WHICH MAIL FOR PW MAY BE SENT		29. FATHER/STEPFATHER	
		30. MOTHER'S MAIDEN NAME	
31. PERMANENT HOME ADDRESS OF PW		32. NAME, ADDRESS, AND RELATIONSHIP OF PERSON TO BE INFORMED OF CAPTURE	
33. OTHER PARTICULARS FROM ID CARD		34. DISTINGUISHING MARKS	
35. IMPOUNDED PERSONAL EFFECTS AND MONEY (AFM AR 31-34)			
THE ABOVE LIST OF IMPOUNDED ITEMS IS CORRECT			
36. REMARKS		(Signature of Detainee)	
		37. PHOTO	
		PHOTO (Front View)	PHOTO (Right Profile)
38. PREPARED BY (Individual and unit)		39. SIGNATURE	
40. DATE PREPARED	41. PLACE		
DA FORM 4237-R, Aug 65			
EDITION OF MAY 62 IS OBSOLETE			

Figure 3-13. DA Form 4237-R (Detainee Personnel Record).

PART II - TO BE MAINTAINED BY UNIT HAVING CUSTODY

42. LAST NAME b FIRST NAMES

43. INTERNMENT SERIAL NUMBER

44. MEDICAL RECORD

a IMMUNIZATION (Vaccinations and Inoculations with Dates)

b. MAJOR ILLNESSES AND PHYSICAL DEFECTS (With Dates) c. BLOOD GROUP

45. INTERNMENT EMPLOYMENT QUALIFICATIONS

46. SERIOUS OFFENSES PUNISHMENTS AND ESCAPES (With Dates)

47. TRANSFERS

FROM (Location)	TO (Location)	DATE

48. REMARKS

49. FINANCIAL STATUS AT TIME OF FIRST INTERNATIONAL TRANSFER

a. CERTIFICATE OF CREDIT BALANCE ISSUED TO EPW (Amount in words)	b. AMT IN FIGURES
c. LOCATION	d. DATE

50. FINANCIAL STATUS AT TIME OF SECOND INTERNATIONAL TRANSFER

a. CERTIFICATE OF CREDIT BALANCE ISSUED TO EPW (Amount in words)	b. AMT IN FIGURES
c. LOCATION	d. DATE

51. REPATRIATION

a. REASON	b. DATE
c. MODE	d. DATE

52. FINANCIAL STATUS AT TIME OF REPATRIATION

a. CERTIFICATE OF CREDIT BALANCE ISSUED TO EPW (Amount in words)	b. AMT IN FIGURES
c. LOCATION	d. DATE

REVERSE OF DA FORM 4137 R, AUG 65

Figure 3-13. (Continued).

- o Block 37: Photograph (front view only).
- o Blocks 38, 39, 40, and 41.

Officer and enlisted EPW who claim status as RP must also complete a classification questionnaire. Officer RP complete DA Form 2672-R (Classification Questionnaire for Officer Retained Personnel); enlisted RP complete DA form 2673-R (Classification Questionnaire for Enlisted Retained Personnel). See Figures 3-14 and 3-15.

DA Forms 2672-R and 2673-R are locally reproduced on 8 1/2 by 11-inch paper. Copies for reproduction purposes are located in AR 190-8.

DA Form 4237-R is prepared for every EPW, CI, and RP processed. The original form accompanies the EPW, CI, or RP throughout internment. A copy of the form is provided by the EPW and CI battalion that processed the prisoner to the branch PWIC. Other copies of the form may be used to satisfy local SOPs. Sources of information used to complete the DA Form 4237-R include the EPW capture tag, identification documents found on the EPW, CI, and RP, or interviews by the interpreters.

Wrist Bands. After completing DA Form 4237-R, the receiving station team prepares a wrist band for the EPW that will list the EPW's ISN and last name. Wrist bands come in a kit that may be requisitioned (NSN: 8465-00-143-0928, LIN: N83206, SOURCE: Chapter 2, SB 700-20). The wrist band is fastened on one of the EPW's wrists (left or right according to local SOP). If possible, the EPW should be instructed not to tamper with, or remove the wrist band. The band may be color coded to identify EPW, CI, and RP by category:

- o Blue: Officers.
- o Red: Noncommissioned officers.
- o Yellow: Enlisted soldiers.
- o Black: Retained persons.
- o Green: Civilian internees.
- o White (uncolored): Other.

When all tasks have been completed, have the guard escort the EPW to Station 2.

CLASSIFICATION QUESTIONNAIRE FOR ENLISTED RETAINED PERSONNEL

For use of this form, see AR 190 B: the proponent agency is DCSPER

NAME (Last, first, MI)		GRADE	SERVICE NUMBER		
DATE OF BIRTH	NATIONALITY	POWER SERVED	DATE OF CAPTURE		
LENGTH OF MILITARY SERVICE	RELIGION	INTERMENT SERIAL NUMBER			
EDUCATION (Check highest school attended)		LANGUAGES	EXCELLENT	GOOD	FAIR
<input type="checkbox"/> PRIMARY SCHOOL <input type="checkbox"/> HIGH SCHOOL					
<input type="checkbox"/> UNIVERSITY OR COLLEGE					

PRINCIPAL ASSIGNMENTS IN MILITARY SERVICE

STATION	LOCATION	SPECIFIC MEDICAL DUTIES	TIME (Months)
SAMPLE			

VERIFICATION

DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE	DATE VERIFIED	VERIFIED:
<input type="checkbox"/> IDENTITY CARD <input type="checkbox"/> NONE		<input type="checkbox"/> EPW PROCESSING CO <input type="checkbox"/> AREA COMMANDER <input type="checkbox"/> CAMP COMMANDER

MEDICAL ASSIGNMENTS SINCE CAPTURE

STATION	LOCATION	SPECIFIC ASSIGNMENTS

PRESENT MEDICAL ASSIGNMENT	MEDICAL CLASSIFICATION

REMARKS

DATE	NAME (Typed or Printed)	SIGNATURE

DA FORM 2673-R, May 52

EDITION OF 1 JUL 63 IS OBSOLETE.

Figure 3-15. DA Form 2673-R (Classification Questionnaire for Enlisted Retained Personnel).

Station 2: Photography

Photograph

The photograph section prepares a name board listing the ISN, last name, first name, and middle initial of the prisoner. The photographer will position the EPW in front of the camera and position the name board under the prisoner's chin. Two photographs are taken.

One photograph is attached to the DA Form 4237-R. The second photograph is attached to the identification card (if necessary).

After the photographs are taken, the EPW is taken to a weight scale. The prisoner's height and weight is recorded on DA Form 2664-R (EPW Weight Register). A sample of DA Form 2664-R is shown at Figure 3-16. One copy of DA Form 2664-R is required for each prisoner. The weight register contains the EPW's name (last, first, middle initial), ISN, height in inches, weight in pounds, and date. DA Form 2664-R is locally reproduced in 8-inch by 5-inch cards. A copy for reproduction purposes is located in AR 190-8.

The photograph team is responsible for maintaining accountability of all prisoners as they pass through the photograph section. A method of controlling prisoners is to log each EPW by name and ISN chronologically as they are processed. For example--

NAME	ISN
BOGDANOV, NIKI YURI	USTUR-13675EPW
ANDROPOV, VLADAMIR ALEX	USTUR-13676EPW

Process

If the EPW does not have an ID card issued by his or her government, a DA Form 2662-R (EPW Identity Card) will be issued. A sample of DA Form 2662-R is shown in Figure 3-17. Retained persons are issued DA Form 2662-R when necessary. DA Form 2662-R and 2677-R are reproduced locally on 5-inch by 3-inch cards, printed head to foot. Copies for reproduction purposes are located in AR 190-8 and AR 190-57.

If the EPW is identified as a civilian internee, a CI Identity Card, DA Form 2677-R, will be issued. A sample of DA Form 2677-R is shown at Figure 3-18.

When completing DA Form 2662-R and DA Form 2677-R, the ISN is entered on the rear of the identification cards in the box marked "Other Marks of Identification." A notation that an identification card has been issued to an EPW or CI is made in block 36 (Remarks) of DA Form 4237-R.

EPW IDENTITY CARD For use of this form, see AR 190-8; the proponent agency is DCSPER.		DATE ISSUED	
<i>(Photograph)</i>	LAST NAME		GRADE
	FIRST NAME	POWER SERVED	
	SERVICE NUMBER	DATE OF BIRTH	
PLACE OF BIRTH		SIGNATURE OF BEARER	

DA FORM 2662-R, May 82

EDITION OF 1 JUL 63 IS OBSOLETE.

(Front)

OTHER MARKS OF IDENTIFICATION	LEFT INDEX	FINGERPRINTS	RIGHT INDEX	WEIGHT	COLOR OF EYES
				HEIGHT	COLOR OF HAIR
				BLOOD TYPE	RELIGION
				NOTICE	
<p>This card is issued to prisoners of war in the custody of the United States Army. This card must be carried at all times by the EPW to whom it is issued.</p>					

Reverse of DA Form 2662-R, May 82

(Reverse)

Figure 3-17. DA Form 2662-R (EPW Identity Card).

CIVILIAN INTERNEE IDENTITY CARD For use of this form, see AR 190-57; the proponent agency is ODCSPER.		DATE ISSUED
(Photograph)	LAST NAME	
	FIRST NAME	SEX
	SERVICE NUMBER	POWER SERVED
PLACE OF BIRTH	DATE OF BIRTH	
SIGNATURE OF BEARER		

SAMPLE

DA FORM 2677-R, NOV 86 EDITION OF AUG 63 IS OBSOLETE.

(FRONT)

OTHER MARKS OF IDENTIFICATION	LEFT INDEX	FINGERPRINTS	WEIGHT	COLOR OF EYES
			HEIGHT	COLOR OF HAIR
	BLOOD TYPE		RELIGION	
	NOTICE			
	RIGHT INDEX		SAMPLE	

REVERSE OF DA FORM 2677-R, NOV 86

(REVERSE)

Figure 3-18. DA Form 2677-R (CI Identity Card).

If known, the blood type of the EPW or CI is listed on identification cards and in block 33 of DA Form 4237-R. When processing at Station 4 is completed, the EPW is escorted to Station 5.

Fingerprint

Two copies of DA Form 2663-R (EPW Fingerprint Card) are prepared for each EPW and CI. The following entries must be made:

- o Internment serial number.
- o Name (last, first).
- o Grade.
- o Power served.
- o Nationality.
- o Sex.
- o Age.
- o Color of eyes.
- o Color of hair.

A sample DA Form 2663-R is shown at Figure 3-19. If possible, all entries are typed. The fingerprint section is responsible for ensuring that entries on the DA 2663-R are legible and complete. DA Form 2663-R is reproduced locally on 8-inch by 8-inch cards. A copy for reproduction is located in AR 190-8.

Fingerprints are taken from each EPW. The prints are made by rolling each finger from fingernail edge to fingernail edge. The fingerprint section personnel will check both cards upon completion to ensure that all impressions are clear. If any print is not clear, the prints will have to be retaken and the cards completely redone, without exception.

EPW who are uncooperative and will not allow their fingerprints to be taken are placed in maximum security isolation. Processing paperwork is held until the prisoner becomes cooperative. Force cannot be used to induce cooperation from EPW.

When legible fingerprints have been taken, a member of the fingerprint team signs DA Form 2663-R, then has the EPW sign the card directly below his or her signature. When all tasks have been completed, the EPW is escorted to Station 3.

Station 3: Property Inventory

The property station team completes two copies of DA form 1132 (Prisoner's Personal Property List - Personal Deposit Fund). An example of DA Form 1132 is shown in Figure 3-20. DA Form 1132 may be typewritten or printed legibly.

FINGERPRINT CARD				INTERMENT SERIAL NUMBER			
<small>For use of this form, see AR 190-8; the proponent agency is DCSPER.</small>							
LAST NAME				FIRST NAME		GRADE	
POWER SERVED		NATIONALITY		SEX	AGE	HEIGHT	WEIGHT
OTHER MARKS OF IDENTIFICATION				COLOR OF EYES		COLOR OF HAIR	
				<i>LEAVE THIS SPACE BLANK</i>			
SIGNATURE OF OFFICIAL TAKING FINGERPRINTS				CLASSIFICATION			
SIGNATURE OF EPW/CIVILIAN INTERNEE				REFERENCE			
1. RIGHT THUMB		2. RIGHT INDEX		3. RIGHT MIDDLE		4. RIGHT RING	
5. RIGHT LITTLE		6. LEFT THUMB		7. LEFT INDEX		8. LEFT MIDDLE	
9. LEFT RING		10. LEFT LITTLE		SAMPLE			
LEFT FOUR FINGERS TAKEN SIMULTANEOUSLY				LEFT THUMB	RIGHT THUMB	RIGHT FOUR FINGERS TAKEN SIMULTANEOUSLY	
DA FORM 2663-R, May 82				EDITION OF 1 JUL 63 IS OBSOLETE			

Figure 3-19. DA Form 2663-R (Fingerprint Card).

PRISONER'S PERSONAL PROPERTY LIST - PERSONAL DEPOSIT FUND <small>For use of this form, see AR 210-174; the proponent agency is USAFAC.</small>				DATE 820203	
LAST NAME - FIRST NAME - MIDDLE INITIAL BOGDANOV, NIKOLI G.			REGISTER OR SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER USAUR-00955EPW		
DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY	QUANTITY RECEIVED	DISPOSITION			
		SHIPPED	DESTROYED	PRISONER'S POSSESSION	STORED CONTAINER SUPPLY ROOM VALUABLES OTHER ITEMS
WRIST WATCH, GOLD IN COLOR	1				1
WALLET, BLACK IN COLOR	1				1
US -20-DOLLAR BILL SN J2300285523A	1				1
US -1-DOLLAR BILL SN G75522466C AND K J229776A	2				2
CAMERA, 35MM STILL, MODEL PENTAX ASASHI MX, SN J83431, W/50MM LENS NO SN	1				1
----- / LAST ENTRY / -----					
PRISONER'S INITIALS		NGB		NGB	
CUSTODIAN'S INITIALS		FDB		FDB	
WITNESS' INITIALS		JM		JM	
RECEIPT IS ACKNOWLEDGED OF THE PROPERTY LISTED AS RECEIVED:					
SIGNATURE OF CUSTODIAN <i>Frank P. Butcher</i>			SIGNATURE OF WITNESS <i>Jones M. Vincent</i>		
ALL PERSONAL PROPERTY IN MY POSSESSION AT TIME OF CONFINEMENT IS LISTED ABOVE AND I AUTHORIZE DISPOSITION AS INDICATED.			ORGANIZATION OF WITNESS 22d MP Det, PWIC		
SIGNATURE OF PRISONER <i>Nikoli G. Bogdanov</i>					
REQUEST PROPERTY LISTED AS "SHIPPED" BE FORWARDED (Check one <input type="checkbox"/> COD <input type="checkbox"/> Prepaid) TO ADDRESSEE BELOW					
NAME			ADDRESS		
"PROPERTY LISTED IN COLUMN "SHIPPED" WAS FORWARDED ON			PROPERTY LISTED IN COLUMN "DESTROYED" WAS DESTROYED ON		
DATE	SIGNATURE OF CUSTODIAN		DATE	SIGNATURE OF CUSTODIAN	
RECEIPT FROM PRISONER (To be completed upon final disposition of prisoner)					
ALL OF THE PROPERTY HELD IN SAFEKEEPING FOR ME HAS BEEN RETURNED THIS DATE AND I RELIEVE THE CUSTODIAN OF ANY FURTHER RESPONSIBILITY.			DATE	SIGNATURE OF PRISONER	

DA FORM 1132
1 NOV 79

EDITION OF 1 SEP 54 MAY BE USED

Figure 3-20. DA Form 1132 (Prisoner's Personal Property List - Personal Deposit Fund).

The property station enters the following information in the block marked "Register of Service Number/SSN": date, last name, first name, middle initial of the EPW, and the ISN. Property taken from EPW is inspected and inventoried against DA Forms 4137 (when used). Impounded and retained property is listed on DA Form 1132. Confiscated property is not listed on DA Form 1132.

The following items are segregated from retained and impounded property and disposed of in accordance with command directives:

- o Weapons and knives, signal devices, ammunition, military documents, codes, ciphers, pictures, and map sketches of military installations.
- o Any EPW found to have large quantities of US or foreign currency will be segregated for interrogation by MI and the currency will be confiscated until the investigation is completed and the disposition of currency is approved by higher authorities.
- o Tag any item of intelligence value with the EPW's name and ISN.

Prepare two copies of DA Form 1132 (Receipt for Impounded Property). Describe the impounded property. For example, write "A ring of gold metal with a clear white faceted inset," not "A gold ring with diamond inset."

When listing currency, put the denomination, country origin, and serial number for each bill. If more than one bill of the same denomination is received, list all serial numbers in one entry.

Be sure to describe appearance rather than list items. Write "Last Entry" and draw lines from the words to the left and right margins. List the quantity of each impounded item in the disposition column marked "Stored, Container Valuable."

Have the EPW initial each column used and sign the DA Form 1132. If the EPW refuses to sign, print "REFUSED TO SIGN" in the signature block. Have a witness initial each column used, sign in the spaces provided, and enter the witness' organization on DA Form 1132. The person preparing the DA Form 1132 places initials in the appropriate columns and signs the form.

Place impounded items in a container (envelope or cardboard box), making sure the EPW sees each item being placed in the container.

- o Place the original copy of the completed DA Form 1132 in the container.
- o Seal the property container.
- o Print the EPW's last name, first name, middle initial, and ISN on the front of the container.
- o Give the EPW the duplicate copy of DA Form 1132 as a receipt.

A member of the photograph section enters the height and weight of EPW on identification cards (if required) and fingerprint cards.

Station 4: Records Review

The records section is the last step in the administrative processing before the EPW is placed in an enclosure. The records team is responsible for ensuring all paperwork is complete and readable. The team ensures that all copies of DA Form 4237 and DA Form 1132 have been signed by the EPW and US personnel responsible for the property.

The records team laminates the identification cards (when required). Prisoners are instructed to carry identification cards at all times. The records team assembles completed records as follows:

- o Original copy of DA Form 4237-R with photograph and capture tag attached. Copies of DA Form 4137 and DD Form 629 used to account for prisoners and their property are also attached if available.
- o Two copies of DA Form 2663-R.
- o One copy of DA Form 2664-R.

EPW and RP complete DA Form 2665-R (Capture Card for Prisoner of War) and DA Form 2666-R (Prisoner of War - Notification of Address) after processing has been completed. The records team forwards DA Form 2665-R (Figure 3-21) to the Central Prisoners of War Agency. The prisoner is allowed to send DA Form 2666-R (Figure 3-22) to a relative or next of kin. DA Form 2665-R and 2666-R are locally reproduced on 6-inch by 4-inch cards. Copies for reproduction purposes are located in AR 190-8.

CI complete two copies of DA Form 2678-R (Civilian Internee - Notification of Address) (Figure 3-23) after processing has been completed. The records team sends one copy to the Central Prisoners of War Agency. The CI is allowed to send the second DA 2678-R to a relative or next of kin. DA Form 2678 is locally produced on 6-inch by 4-inch cards. A copy for reproduction purposes is located in AR 190-57.

PART C - INITIAL DISPOSITION OF EPW

EPW may be evacuated out of theater for internment by US forces, transferred to HN or allied forces for internment, or interned in theater by US forces.

EVACUATION OF US CAPTURED EPW TO CONUS

US captured EPW may be evacuated to continental US (CONUS). After EPW have been processed, they are held in US EPW enclosures until transportation is available to evacuate them out of theater. EPW may be evacuated by aircraft or ship.

PRISONER OF WAR MAIL	
<p align="center">IMPORTANT</p> <p>This card must be completed by each prisoner immediately after being taken prisoner and each time his/her address is changed (by reason of transfer to a hospital or to another camp).</p> <p>This card is distinct from the special card which each prisoner is allowed to send to his/her relatives.</p>	<p>TO:</p> <p align="center">CENTRAL PRISONERS OF WAR AGENCY</p>

DA FORM 2665-R, May 82

EDITION OF 1 JUL 63 IS OBSOLETE.

SAMPLE

CAPTURE CARD FOR PRISONER OF WAR For use of this form, see AR 190-8; the proponent agency is DCSPER. WRITE LEGIBLY IN BLOCK LETTERS. DO NOT ADD ANY REMARKS			
NAME (Last, First, MI)		GRADE	
SERVICE NUMBER	POWER SERVED	PLACE OF BIRTH	
DATE OF BIRTH	FIRST NAME OF FATHER	MAIDEN NAME OF MOTHER	
NAME, ADDRESS, AND RELATIONSHIP OF NEXT OF KIN		DATE OF CAPTURE OR TRANSFER	
PHYSICAL CONDITION (Check applicable box)			
<input type="checkbox"/> GOOD HEALTH	<input type="checkbox"/> RECOVERED	<input type="checkbox"/> SICK	<input type="checkbox"/> SERIOUSLY WOUNDED
<input type="checkbox"/> NOT WOUNDED	<input type="checkbox"/> CONVALESCENT	<input type="checkbox"/> SLIGHTLY WOUNDED	
FORMER ADDRESS		INTERMENT SERIAL NO.	
PRESENT ADDRESS (Name of Camp, or Hospital, and Location)			
DATE	SIGNATURE OF PRISONER		

Reverse of DA Form 2665-R, May 82

(Reverse)

Figure 3-21. DA Form 2665-R (Captive Card for Prisoner of War).

PRISONER OF WAR MAIL	
DO NOT WRITE HERE	TO:
	STREET
	CITY
	COUNTRY
	PROVINCE OR DEPARTMENT

DA FORM 2666-R, May 82

EDITION OF 1 JUL 63 IS OBSOLETE.

SAMPLE

PRISONER OF WAR NOTIFICATION OF ADDRESS <small>For use of this form, see AR 190-8; the proponent agency is DCSPER.</small>			
LANGUAGE		POWER SERVED	
PRINT CLEARLY THE INFORMATION CALLED FOR. DO NOT ADD ANY REMARKS.			
NAME (Last, First, MI)			GRADE
INTERMENT SERIAL NUMBER		DATE OF CAPTURE OR TRANSFER	
DATE OF BIRTH	PLACE OF BIRTH		
PHYSICAL CONDITION (Check applicable box)			
<input type="checkbox"/> GOOD HEALTH	<input type="checkbox"/> RECOVERED	<input type="checkbox"/> SICK	<input type="checkbox"/> SERIOUSLY WOUNDED
<input type="checkbox"/> NOT WOUNDED	<input type="checkbox"/> CONVALESCENT		<input type="checkbox"/> SLIGHTLY WOUNDED
FORMER ADDRESS			
PRESENT ADDRESS (Name of Camp or Hospital, and Location)			
DATE	SIGNATURE OF PRISONER		

Reverse of DA Form 2666-R, May 82

(Reverse)

Figure 3-22. DA Form 2666-R (Prisoner of War - Notification of Address).

CIVILIAN INTERNEE NOTIFICATION OF ADDRESS
 For use of this form, see AR 190-57; the proponent agency is ODCSPER.

DO NOT WRITE HERE	TO:
	STREET
	CITY
	COUNTRY
	PROVINCE OR DEPARTMENT

DA FORM 2678-R, NOV 86

EDITION 1986 IS OBSOLETE

(Front)

SAMPLE

LANGUAGE	POWER SERVED	
PRINT CLEARLY THE INFORMATION CALLED FOR DO NOT ADD ANY REMARKS		
NAME (Last, First, MI)		GRADE
INTERMENT SERIAL NUMBER		DATE OF CAPTURE OR TRANSFER
DATE OF BIRTH	PLACE OF BIRTH	
PHYSICAL CONDITION (Check applicable box)		
<input type="checkbox"/> GOOD HEALTH	<input type="checkbox"/> RECOVERED	<input type="checkbox"/> SICK
<input type="checkbox"/> NOT WOUNDED	<input type="checkbox"/> CONVALESCENT	<input type="checkbox"/> SERIOUSLY WOUNDED
<input type="checkbox"/> SLIGHTLY WOUNDED		
FORMER ADDRESS		
PRESENT ADDRESS (Name of Camp or Hospital and Location)		
DATE	SIGNATURE OF PRISONER	

REVERSE OF DA FORM 2678-R, NOV 86

(Reverse)

Figure 3-23. DA Form 2678-R (Civilian Internee - Notification of Address).

The commander, Forces Command (FORSCOM) has responsibility for evacuating US captured EPW to CONUS and for operating EPW facilities. MP units that accomplish this mission are assigned to or attached to the MP Prisoner of War (PW) Command. The PW Command provides command and control over MP EPW battalions, MP guard companies, MP escort guard companies, and branch PWICs, as assigned. The organization and function of MP units assigned or attached to the CONUS PW Command are the same or similar to EPW and CI units at TA level.

TA MP responsible for evacuating EPW out of theater, request transportation through a Regional Movement Control Team (RMCT). RMCTs are assigned to the TAMCA as needed. The TAMCA coordinates transportation to CONUS through a representative from the Military Traffic Management Command (MTMC) in theater. The MTMC representative arranges movement with a representative from the US Air Force Military Airlift Command (MAC) or the US Navy Military Sealift Command (MSC) in theater. The most probable means of evacuating EPW out of theater to CONUS will be by air.

The MP manifest EPW for evacuation to CONUS based on the transportation allocated. The CONUS PW Command maintains liaison with the TA MP responsible for EPW. The PW Command liaison officer in theater coordinates movement of escort guards from CONUS to evacuate EPW.

Transportation to move EPW and escort guards from point of arrival in CONUS to internment camps is arranged by the CONUS PW Command through MTMC. Escort guards from CONUS go forward to theater and accept custody of EPW from TA escort guards. EPW are evacuated from theater to a designated point in CONUS and further evacuated by CONUS escort guards to the final destination.

Movement of EPW in CONUS is planned and coordinated by the CONUS PW Command. Internment facilities in CONUS are operated by the same type of EPW battalions and MP guard companies operating in theater. Processing that was not accomplished by TA MP is done when EPW arrive in CONUS.

INTERNATIONAL TRANSFER

US captured EPW may be transferred to HN or allied forces for internment. EPW are held at a US processing and reception camp operated by an EPW and CI battalion until processing is complete and transfer to HN or allied forces can be arranged. Specific procedures for transferring US captured EPW to HN or allied forces are governed by treaty or agreement between the US and the HN or allied forces.

US policy requires that accountability be maintained for US captured EPW who are transferred to HN or allied forces for internment. The EPW and CI processing point liaison teams locate at HN and allied processing points. US captured EPW and CI are evacuated from the US processing points by MP from an escort guard company assigned to the TA EPW command and control headquarters (EPW brigade or battalion, depending on the theater).

HN or allied forces accept custody of US captured EPW and CI according to treaties or agreements in force. The processing point liaison team ensures US interests are maintained at the point of transfer and documents the transfer of custody.

US captured EPW and CI may be transferred only to another party to the Geneva Convention. Prisoners are transferred after the US is satisfied that the HN or allied force is willing and able to supply the provisions of the Geneva Conventions.

The HN or allied force accepting US captured EPW and CI is responsible for applying the provisions of the Geneva Conventions while the EPW and CI are in their custody. If the accepting HN or allied force fails to carry out the provisions of the Conventions in any important respect, the US is responsible for taking effective measures to correct the situation.

INTERMENT IN THEATER BY US FORCES

EPW may be interned in theater by US forces. The procedures and policies for internment in theater will be covered in the same part of this lesson as internment operations in CONUS.

PART D - ACCOUNTING FOR EPW AND CI

EPW and CI for whom a DA Form 4237-R has been completed, must be accounted for on DA Form 2674-R (Enemy Prisoner of War/Civilian Internee Strength Report). DA Form 2674-R (Figure 3-24) is the basic record of the official status of the reporting organization and each EPW and CI assigned to a camp or hospital. EPW and CI are considered assigned if they have been processed (DA Form 4237-R has been prepared).

STRENGTH REPORTS

DA Form 2674-R is the official source of data for EPW and CI. It meets the requirements for reporting and accounting for EPW and CI under the Geneva Conventions. DA Form 2674-R is locally reproduced on 8-1/2-inch by 11-inch paper. A copy for reproduction purposes is found in AR 190-8 and AR 190-57.

Commanders of EPW camps (battalions) and hospitals to which EPW and CI are assigned are responsible for the accuracy and preparation of strength reports. The Commanding General, Forces Command (CGFORSCOM) or the TA commander may authorize branch camp commanders to prepare and submit separate reports.

Strength reports may be prepared by typewriter if available. Entries may be printed legibly in block capital letters using indelible pencil or blue-black ink. Copy 1 will be dark enough to permit microfilming; The preparation of strength reports in ordinary script handwriting is not authorized. Carbon copies will be clear and distinct. Ensure that entries are not obscured by stamping, folding, perforation, or other markings. Abbreviations authorized by AR 310-50 may be used.

ENEMY PRISONER OF WAR/CIVILIAN INTERNEE STRENGTH REPORT <small>For use of this form, see AR 190-8; the proponent agency is DCSPER.</small>						REQUIREMENT CONTROL SYMBOL CSGPA-1583		
PERIOD ENDING 2400 HOURS (Year, month, day)				PAGE NO.	NO. OF PAGES			
TO:				FROM: (Organization and location)				
SECTION A - STRENGTH								
LINE	CATEGORY	TYPE PERSONNEL						TOTAL
		ENEMY PRISONERS OF WAR	MILITARY DETAINEES	RETAINED PERSONS	CIVILIAN DETAINEES	INNOCENT CIVILIANS	OTHER	
	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h
1	PREVIOUS STRENGTH							
2	INITIAL							
3	RETURN FROM ESCAPE							
4	ASSIGNED FROM ANOTHER POWER EPW CAMP							
5	TRANSFERRED FROM ANOTHER US EPW CAMP							
6	OTHER							
7	TRANSFERRED TO ANOTHER POWER EPW CAMP							
8	ESCAPE							
9	REPATRIATION							
10	INTERNATIONAL TRANSFER							
11	RELEASE IN PLACE							
12	TRANSFERRED TO ANOTHER US EPW CAMP							
13	DEATH							
14	OTHER							
15	TRANSFER TO HOSPITAL							
16	IN TRANSIT							
17	UNPROCESSED							
18	OTHER							
19	TOTAL							

SAMPLE

DA FORM 2674-R, May 82

EDITION OF 1 JUL 63 IS OBSOLETE

Figure 3-24. DA Form 2674-R (Enemy Prisoner of War/Civilian Internee Strength Report).

Accuracy is extremely important when preparing strength reports. When there is not enough space in "Section B - Gains/Losses/Changes" to complete required entries, use additional DA Forms 2674-R. Erasures may not be made on a strength report. Correct errors or incorrect entries on the strength report or any attachments as follows:

- o Prepare an entire new report or attachment (destroy the incorrect report).
- o Delete the incorrect entry by typing or drawing a line through the entry. The person authenticating the report must initial changes and deletions.

Once a strength report has been forwarded to the branch PWIC, make corrections by a corrective remark on a later report. Under no circumstances is the submission of a corrected copy of a strength report authorized to replace a report previously submitted.

The branch PWIC may return strength reports to preparing agencies when obvious errors or omissions are discovered in the heading or authentication sections of the report. Errors will be corrected and the report will be returned immediately. Such reports will not be considered "corrected copies."

The reporting organization may have to prepare true copies of strength reports for those reports submitted with faint type, with obliterated data, or with mutilated forms that prevent microfilming. True copies of strength reports may also be prepared for reports that are lost en route to the branch PWIC.

If a printed heading of the strength report does not apply, leave the space blank. The word "no" or "none" will not be used except as prescribed in Appendix B, AR 190-8.

Reporting Periods

Reports are prepared not later than 0900 after the close of each strength report day. A strength report day is the 24 hour period beginning at 0001 hour and ending at 2400 hours of any given day. Exceptions may be granted if it is absolutely impossible to meet this deadline. Reports are submitted to the branch PWIC on the same day they are prepared. When a branch PWIC is not assigned or operational (low intensity conflict and contingency force operations, for example) reports are submitted through command channels to the Personnel Contingency Cell, HQDA.

Classification

Strength reports are not normally classified. When classification is necessary, AR 380-5 applies. Reference to a classified order as the authority for a remark does not require the strength report to be classified.

Types of Reports

An initial strength report is prepared for each organization as of the date detainees are assigned or attached, whether or not they have arrived. Final strength reports are prepared when an EPW internment facility is inactivated, disbanded, discontinued, or redesignated. Final strength reports for internment facilities that are being redesignated are prepared with an "as of strength" for the day preceding redesignation.

All other final strength reports are prepared with an "as of strength" for the day of inactivation or disbandment.

PREPARATION OF STRENGTH REPORTS

Section A

Section A reflects the assigned and attached EPW and CI as of 2400 hours for the strength report day. It also shows gains and losses during the report period.

Totals in section A are based on additions and deletions supported by entries in "Section G - Gains/Losses/Changes." If additional pages are required for Section B, enter strength figures on page 1. Record the strength of EPW and CI when assigned to a reporting organization by proper Army orders under the proper columns.

Previous strength (line 1): Enter the total from line 19 of the report for the previous 24-hour period.

Gains (lines 2 - 6):

- o "Initial" gains are those EPW and CI who are assigned to the camp for the first time.
- o "Return from escape" gains are those detainees who have been previously accounted for under "initial" and are returned to the camp after escape.
- o "Assigned from another power EPW camp" gains are those EPW and CI who have been transferred from another power under a transfer agreement between the power and the US.
- o "Other" gains are any other EPW and CI who arrive at a camp and are not covered by one of the categories listed above.

Losses (lines 7 - 14):

- o "Transferred to another power EPW camp" losses are those EPW and CI who are transferred under a transfer agreement to HN or allied forces.
- o "Escape" losses are those EPW and CI who are missing from the reporting organization because of escape.

- o "Repatriation" losses are those EPW and CI who have departed the reporting organization because they have been repatriated to their native power.
- o "International transfer" losses are those EPW and CI who are transferred to an international organization (International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), neutral country, etc.) for care. These EPW and CI are not those transferred under a host-nation support agreement or those transferred to a country allied with the US in the ongoing hostilities.
- o "Release in place" losses are those EPW and CI who are released from the custody of the camp, but who will remain within a US-controlled territory. An example of release in place losses are EPW and CI who refuse repatriation.
- o "Transferred to another US EPW camp" losses are those EPW and CI who are transferred to another US camp.
- o "Death" losses are those EPW and CI who die while in the custody of the reporting organization.
- o "Other" losses are all other EPW and CI who are lost from the reporting organization and are not covered by one of the categories above.

Accountable, not present (lines 15 -18):

- o "Transfer to hospital" are EPW and CI who are ill or injured and who have been removed from the custody of the camp to the hospital.
- o "In transit" are EPW and CI who are in a transit status to join a reporting organization to which assigned if departing before the effective date of change of strength accountability (EDCSA). The EDSCA is the date upon which a losing organization drops a detainee from its strength accountability. On the EDCSA date, a gaining organization assumes strength accountability for the same prisoner. EPW and CI who depart before EDCSA or on EDCSA are reported as "assigned - not joined" by the gaining organization, and will be shown as being "in transit."
- o "Unprocessed" are EPW and CI who depart after or arrive before their EDCSA.
- o "Other" are EPW and CI who are accounted for but are absent from the reporting organization.

Total (line 19): The total is the sum of the gains (lines 2 -6) and the accountable, not present (lines 15 -18), minus the losses (lines 7 -14).

Section B

Section B of the strength report is the section in which a concise remark describing the change is reported. The section is compiled from data shown in

personnel records, orders, and other sources that affect the status of the new EPW and CI. Entries made in section B form a permanent record of change in the status of EPW and CI.

Entries will be made according to the instructions in AR 190-8 and AR 190-57. Status changes that affect the overall strength of the reporting organization or distribution of strength will be substantiated by corresponding entries in the strength section of the report. When reference is made to "basic personnel data," such reference will mean that the entry being described will reflect the name and internment serial number. Each time a remark is entered on the strength report that will require a change in status, the present or absent status that existed before the change being reported will be indicated. Any more data required in the entry or any exceptions to the foregoing will be explained in the text pertinent to that particular entry.

Personnel Data. Basic personnel data entered in Section B depends upon the type of status change being made. Basic personnel data consists of--

- o name (last name, first name(s), and grade), entered in that order.
- o ISN with the proper prefix and suffix, if appropriate.

Disposition. The disposition is the statement, comment, or text used in reporting a change in the status of a detainee or a group of detainees. It should be clear and concise and should leave no doubt as to its intent. For certain dispositions, the authority for the change is required to be indicated. In order to avoid confusion with any other text, the date of the authority (special order or general order) will be indicated only when the year of the date of the authority is different from the current year. For example, if any given authority dated in 1980 is indicated in Section B of a strength reported dated in 1981, the date of the authority will be indicated. Other directives, such as unnumbered orders, require the full date.

Dispositions will be reported in three separate groups. Each grouping will be identified, in capital letters, as follows:

- o "Gains." Include all gains to the assigned strength of the reporting organization.
- o "Losses." Include all losses to the assigned strength of the reporting organization.
- o "Accountable, not present." Include all dispositions other than those prescribed for reporting by gains and losses that pertain to detainees assigned or attached to the reporting organization.

Normally, the group will be entered in the sequence of gains, losses, and accountable not present. When a disposition has been inadvertently omitted from the proper group, such remark will be entered between the last remark and the record of events section, preceded by the proper group designation. The

designation of a group will not be entered on the strength report when no entries are reported pertinent to that group.

All gains are supported by narratives immediately under the names reported (indented two spaces). Disposition will follow the basic personnel data of detainees for other individual changes. One space is left between groups of gains, losses, and accountable, not present categories.

Record of Events Section

The record of events section contains instructions for recording historical data by the reporting organization, changes affecting the status of the reporting organization, certain strength and personnel data, and other miscellaneous data. The record of events section is not a preprinted part of the form. It is created by typing or printing, in capital letters, the words "RECORD OF EVENTS SECTION" after the last entry made in Section B of the strength report.

This section is used to compile the history of the reporting organization. It is also used to record data not reported elsewhere on the strength report. Changes, events, and other required information will be reported as they occur.

An entry is made on the strength report prepared for the 10th, 20th, and last day of each month, even though no change or event occurs on such date. The entry will indicate that "usual organizational duties" were performed during the period covered since the last "records of events" entry.

For activations of camps and hospitals, an entry is made on the initial strength report prepared for the camp or hospital that is activated. The entry will reflect the effective date of activation and designation of the organization, a statement that the internment facility is activated and the authority, the authorized prisoner capacity as of the date of activation, and the words "initial strength report."

For inactivations of camps and hospitals, an entry is made on the final strength report prepared for the camp or hospital. The entry will reflect the effective date of inactivation, a statement that the internment facility being reported is inactivated and the authority, the words "no detainees assigned", and the words "final strength report."

Activations and inactivations of branch camps are reported by the parent camp. When the authorized capacity of an EPW and CI facility is revised, an entry is made indicating the new capacity and the authority. An entry is also made when an internment facility is temporarily depleted of prisoners but continues to remain on record for reporting. This applies to an internment facility that has not been inactivated, discontinued, or disbanded. The initial entry is made on the strength report prepared for the day on which all prisoners actually depart from the facility. Thereafter, no strength reports are submitted until prisoners are reassigned to the facility or until the facility is inactivated, discontinued, or disbanded.

Section C

The authentication section of the daily strength report is used to record the name, grade, branch, and signature of the authenticating officer. The commander of the facility normally signs the strength report. An officer or warrant officer authorized by the commander may also sign the report.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR ENTRIES

Entries for Initial Reports

EPW and CI are picked up as assigned and initially reported on the strength report of the camp or hospital at which they are processed.

The entries are made on the date the DA Form 4237-R is prepared for the EPW or CI as indicated in block 41 of the form.

The data required in the entry includes basic personnel data, the notation "DA Form 4237-R," and the date form was prepared (if other than the date of strength report).

Entries for Return from Escape

These entries are made on the strength report prepared for the date the EPW or CI is returned to military control or when notice of return to military control is received. The data required in the entry includes basic personnel data, statement that detainee is returned, hour and circumstances of return and whether surrendered or apprehended, and place and date of return (if at a station other than the station where the escape was initiated).

When reporting detainees as assigned from an escape status, take care to ensure that the person is not being reported as assigned by any other reporting organization.

Entries for Assigned from Another Organization

These entries are made on the strength report prepared for the EDCSA specified in orders directing the reassignment whether or not the individual has joined.

The data required in EDCSA entry includes basic personnel data, statement that the EPW or CI is assigned, whether EPW or CI has joined or reason for not joining organization and station from which assigned, authority, and EDCSA when different from date of strength report. When an EPW or CI joins either before the EDCSA or after the EDCSA, two entries are made. If the prisoner reports before the EDCSA, one entry is made on the day of arrival indicating that the prisoner is "gains - other (pending EDCSA)." The other entry will be made on the EDCSA as described above. If the prisoner has not arrived on the EDCSA, the detainee will be reported on that date as "accountable - other (not yet joined)," according to instructions above. Another entry is made on the day the prisoner arrives as described below under "entries made for assignment and arrival after EDCSA."

Entries for Erroneous Losses

A corrective entry that voids a previous disposition reporting a prisoner as an assigned loss, or otherwise represents a gain to the assigned strength of the reporting organization, is reported in "gains - other" of the strength section.

Entries for Losses

A prisoner is reported as a loss to the assigned strength of the reporting organization when reassigned to another reporting organization, when in an escape status, when repatriated or released, or as the result of an international transfer or death.

Entries Made by Losing Organization

A prisoner is reported as relieved from assigned according to valid orders providing relief from such assignment. The entries are made on the strength report prepared for the EDCSA specified in the orders whether or not the prisoner has departed.

The data required in EDCSA entry includes basic personnel data, statement that the detainee is relieved from assigned, organization and station to which reassigned, authority, statement that the detainee has departed or reason for not departing, and date of departure (if applicable) or reference to strength report if detainee departed before EDCSA.

If the prisoner departs before the EDCSA, an entry is also made on the strength report for the day the prisoner physically departs from the losing organization. Prisoners that depart after the EDCSA are accounted for in the "accountable - other" line of the strength section.

Entries for Escapes

These entries are made on the strength report prepared for the date the prisoner is determined to be in escape status. The data required in the entry includes basic personnel data and a statement that the prisoner is in escape status.

Entries for Repatriation

A prisoner is reported as repatriated when movement for repatriation is directed by competent authority. These entries are made on the strength report prepared for the day on which the prisoner departs. The data required in the entry includes basic personnel data, the name of the country to which repatriated, and a statement of the reason and authority for repatriation.

Entries for International Transfer

A prisoner is reported as relieved from assigned according to a valid order providing relief from such assignment and directing movement for transfer to

another power. These entries are made on the strength report prepared for the day on which the detainee departs.

The data required in the entry includes basic personnel data, the name of the country to which transferred, and the authority for transfer.

Entries for Death of a Prisoner

These entries are made on the strength report prepared for the day on which the death occurred or when notice of death is received. The data required includes basic personnel data, a brief description of cause and place of death, and the date of death if other than date of strength report.

Entries for Erroneous Gains

A corrective entry that voids a previous disposition reporting a prisoner as a gain, or otherwise represents a loss to the assigned strength of the reporting organization, will be reported in "losses - other" portion of the strength section.

Entries for Approval After EDCSA

These entries are made on the strength report prepared for the day the prisoner physically joins the reporting organization. The data required in the entry includes basic personnel data, a statement that the prisoner has joined, reference to the strength report reporting the prisoner as assigned, and the reason for delay in reporting.

Entries for Departure Before EDCSA

These entries are made on the strength report prepared for the day the prisoner physically departs from the losing organization. The data required in the entry includes basic personnel data, statement that the status of the prisoner is changed from present to accountable (in transit) pending EDCSA, organization and station to which assigned, and the EDCSA.

Entries for Other Changes

Prisoners who depart after EDCSA or arrive before the EDCSA are accounted for in the "accountable - other" line of the strength section. Entries are made on the strength report prepared for the date of arrival of the prisoner and for the date of attaching the prisoner who departs after EDCSA. The data required includes basic personnel data, statement that the prisoner is attached, and the purpose of attachment.

Entries for Sickness or Injury

A prisoner will be reported as sick or injured only if admitted to a hospital located outside of the confines of the internment facility being operated by the reporting organization. These entries are made on strength reports prepared by organizations other than hospitals.

The data required includes basic personnel data; a statement indicating sickness or injury; if an injury, a brief description and date of injury; the name and location of hospital; and the date of departure from the reporting organization.

Entries for Prisoner Riots and Riot Casualties

An entry is made for all prisoner riots which occur within any part of the facility. The entry includes the date, place or places, the hour the riot began, the hour the riot ceased, separate totals of the number of officer and enlisted prisoners killed or missing, the total number of rioters confined for disciplinary action (if any), and any other data of interest.

Entries for Correcting a Strength Report

A corrective entry will be made when an entry reported on a previous strength report is determined to be in error. The entry is made on the strength report prepared for the date on which it is determined that a prior entry was erroneous.

Comments correcting an error, revoking a previous comment, or amending a disposition of a previous day will be preceded by the word "CORRECTION" in capital letters followed by the date of the strength report on which the erroneous text appeared. Basic personnel data and the part of the text that was erroneous will then be stated, followed by the correct information prefaced by the words "SHOULD BE" in capital letters. The incorrect and the corrected item or items will be underlined.

Corrective strength report comments will be grouped as follows:

- o Corrective comments that void previous texts reporting detainees as losses to assigned strength will be entered under the caption "GAINS."
- o Corrective comments that void previous texts reporting detainees as gains to assigned strength will be entered under the caption "LOSSES."
- o Corrective comments on miscellaneous changes of personnel data will be entered under the caption "MISCELLANEOUS CHANGES."
- o Corrective comments on the strength section of the previous strength report will be preceded by the caption "STRENGTH" in capital letters.

DISPOSITION OF STRENGTH REPORTS

The reporting organization forwards the original copy of all strength reports to the branch PWIC using airmail or equally expeditious means. This copy is used as the source document for changes on DA Form 4237-R and any other personnel records or data maintained by the branch PWIC on prisoners. Reports are submitted through normal command channels to the Personnel Contingency Cell, HQDA, when a branch PWIC is not assigned or operational.

The personnel officer or other officer designated at the branch PWIC will initial the copy to show that the entries on the form have been accurately transcribed and, when applicable, posted in the proper personnel records, this copy is a record of the official status of the internment facility and of each prisoner assigned on any given date. It is used as a source document for changes to DA Form 4237-R. Reports are disposed of according to instructions issued by HQDA.

PART E - INTERNMENT OF EPW AND CI

The last three major conflicts that the US has been involved in resulted in more than 695,000 EPW and CI. Internment of EPW and CI is an important mission for MP on the AirLand Battlefield.

More than 425,000 German, Italian, and Japanese EPW were interned in CONUS during World War II. There were more than 140 major German prisoner of war camps located in 40 states. More than 500 branch camps managed prisoner of war laborers across America.

During the Korean War, more than 170,000 North Korean and Chinese Communist prisoners were held in the United Nations prisoner of war camps in the Republic of South Korea. A slightly smaller number of prisoners of war and civilian internees, numbering more than 100,000, were transferred from US custody to the South Vietnamese for internment.

RESPONSIBILITIES

The Deputy Chief of Staff for Personnel (DCSPER) has the primary staff responsibility for the EPW and CI program. The DCSPER-

- o develops and coordinates policies and programs on EPW and CI, including programs for reporting and investigating alleged violations of the law committed by or against EPW and CI.
- o provides reports, coordination, technical advice, and staff assistance to the Office of the Secretary of Defense, the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the military departments, and other federal agencies.
- o provides reports and coordination through the Department of State to the ICRC and the protecting power, if one is designated.

The Assistant Comptroller of the Army (Finance and Accounting) is responsible for the policies and procedures that govern pay, allowance, and personal funds of the EPW and CI.

The Commander, FORSCOM is responsible for-

- o EPW camps and branch camps located in the US.

- o training US forces in the proper administration and operation of EPW camps to include processing, accountability, internment, care, treatment, discipline, safeguarding, use, education, and repatriation.
- o security matters connected with custody and use of EPW.

The MP Prisoner of War Command is responsible for accomplishing the CONUS EPW mission for the Commander, FORSCOM.

EPW and CI battalion (camp) commanders are responsible for--

- o employing assigned EPW (CONUS).
- o operating, administering, and securing the camp (CONUS and TA).

EPW CAMPS

EPW camps may be established in the COMMZ of each theater of operations and in CONUS to receive, process, and intern EPW. US CI internment camps may be established in the theater where CI are ordered into confinement. CI cannot be evacuated out of the theater in which they were taken into custody. Administrative processing of EPW and CI is accomplished by the MP EPW and CI battalion (TOE 19-646L).

Location

The Commander, FORSCOM and TA commanders are responsible within their respective areas for the location of EPW and CI internment facilities.

Details for construction and material requirements to establish EPW and CI facilities are found in TM 5-300, TM 5-301, TM 5-302, and TM 5-303. Support for construction of EPW and CI facilities may be provided upon request through the Engineering Command (TA) or the Corps of Engineers (CONUS).

When military conditions permit, internment facilities will be marked with the letters EPW placed so as to be clearly visible from the air. Construction of EPW and CI camps will vary according to climate, anticipated permanency of the camp, number of camps to be established, availability of labor and materials, and the conditions under which the forces of the detaining power are billeted in the same area.

Existing structures may be used if practicable to reduce construction and guard requirements. When possible, modification of existing facilities or construction should be accomplished by EPW and local sources of material under close supervision of qualified US construction personnel.

Minimum Construction Requirements

The minimum requirements for constructing EPW and CI facilities includes--

- o a double barbed wire or chain link fence around the perimeter of each enclosure.
- o barbed wire top guards.
- o a 12-foot clear zone, free of any vegetation between the inner and outer fences.
- o guard towers on the perimeter of each enclosure. Towers should be high enough to permit unobstructed observation of the enclosure. Guard towers may be placed outside the perimeter or in the free zone formed by the inner and outer fences. Towers must also be low enough to provide an adequate field of fire. Platforms on guard towers should be wide enough to mount crew-served weapons. Access to the tower platform should be retractable.
- o enclosure lighting illuminating fences and walls. Protection against breakage for light bulbs and reflectors should be provided by wire mesh covers where needed. Lighting should not interfere with the vision of guards. Secondary emergency lighting and power should also be provided.
- o roads constructed around the outer perimeter of enclosures to facilitate foot and vehicle patrols.

Communication, preferably telephone, should be established between towers, entrances to the enclosure, the enclosure operations (administrative) area, the battalion (camp) headquarters, and guard response forces. Response forces are located outside the enclosure.

Enclosures should be separated as much as possible to reduce the ability of EPW and CI to communicate. Advantage should be taken of terrain features that isolate enclosures from each other. On level, flat terrain, distances up to one mile may be required between enclosures.

Facility Plan

An EPW or CI camp may consist of one or more enclosures. Each enclosure is subdivided into compounds (Figure 3-25). Facilities incorporated into each enclosure include--

- o command post and administrative area.
- o religious and education area.

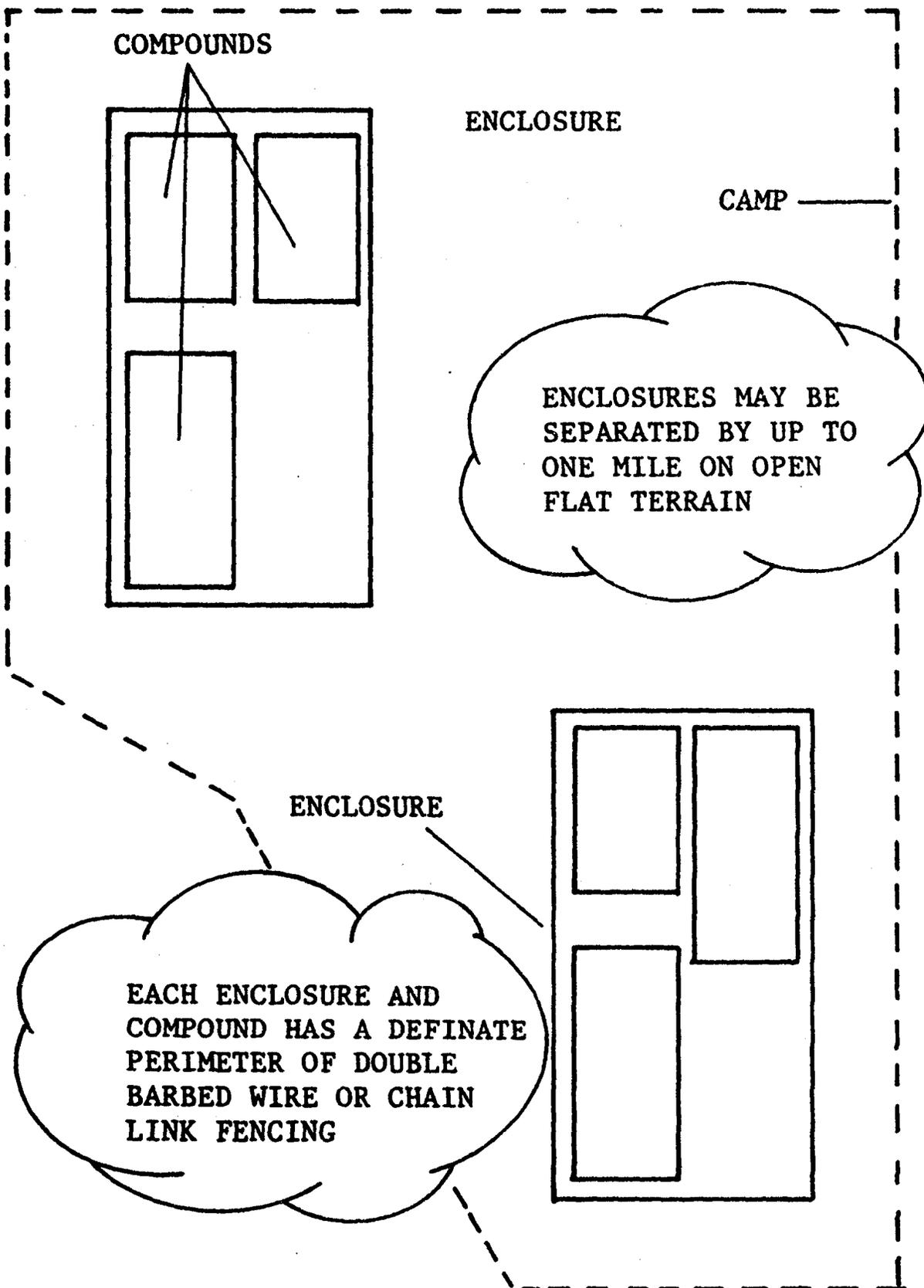


Figure 3-25. Subdivisions of EPW and CI Camps.

- o supply area.
- o dispensary and infirmary for EPW and CI.
- o latrine.
- o bath house.
- o barracks (living area).
- o kitchen facilities (area).
- o in-processing and records area.
- o warehouse space.
- o temporary holding facilities.
- o supply distribution area.

An initial enclosure capable of holding 500 prisoners (Figure 3-26) requires 1,503,684 square feet (29 acres). This amounts to 4,920 feet of perimeter; 28 vehicle gates; 12 pedestrian gates; 31, 40-foot utility poles; 76 GP medium tents; two GP large tents; 16,412 linear feet of interior fencing; and 4,223 linear feet of exterior fencing.

For plans of a facility capable of holding 2,000 EPW or CI camp see Figure 3-27. For plans of a facility capable of holding 4,000 EPW or CI see Figure 3-28. For plans of a facility capable of holding 12,000 EPW or CI see Figure 3-29. These plans reveal the magnitude and complexity of EPW and CI internment facilities.

A 12,000 prisoner camp requires almost 264 acres of land (more than one grid square of a 1:50,000 scale map); has 204 vehicle gates, 261 personnel gates; 9.2 miles of paved roadway; over 214,000 linear feet of interior fencing, over 23,000 linear feet of exterior fencing; and 60 guard towers.

EPW BRANCH CAMPS

EPW branch camps are organized for 50 to 250 EPW or CI (TOE 19-543LA) or for 251 to 500 EPW or CI (TOE 19-543LB). Branch camps are established in response to specific requirements for EPW and CI labor at areas or locations removed beyond a reasonable daily travel distance from the nearest EPW or CI camp.

Branch camps are located near or within the immediate vicinity of the supply or other facility being supported. Branch camps may not be established in theaters where EPW are evacuated to CONUS for internment, or in theaters where EPW and CI are transferred to HN or allied forces. The most common application of branch camps may be in CONUS and in theaters where EPW and CI are interned on a long-term basis by US forces. Branch camps do not accept

custody of EPW captured by units in the area. Branch camps do not have the resources or mission of processing EPW and CI.

Branch camps are operated on an austere basis using existing facilities when possible. Otherwise, tents are used for shelter to permit rapid displacement to a new work site. Requirements for administrative and security personnel are minimal. EPW and CI assigned to branch camps are skilled in the work to be performed and are screened and selected on the basis of cooperative attitude and pro-US sympathy.

Branch camps may be assigned to an EPW brigade (TOE 19-762L) or an EPW and CI battalion (TOE 19-646L). The organization of EPW and CI branch camp TOE 19-543LA and branch camp TOE 19-543LB are shown in Figure 3-10, page 3-68.

Branch camps depend on the unit they are assigned to for--

- o health, legal, religious, finance, and personnel and administrative services.
- o supply support (class I through X).
- o transportation of US personnel, equipment, and EPW and CI.
- o maintenance of organic equipment.
- o food service support.

Branch camp TOE 19-543LA depends on the EPW unit to which it is assigned for one platoon from an MP guard company for security at the branch camp site. Branch camp TOE 19-543LB requires two platoons from an MP guard company for security.

The installation or facility commander using EPW or CI labor from a branch camp is responsible for--

- o providing guards and technical supervision for work details. MP do not have resources to provide guards at work sites.
- o providing logistical support (subsistence and transportation).
- o providing medical and religious services.
- o maintaining an "on-call" security alert force to respond to the branch camp or work site.
- o controlling EPW and CI while they are on work details.
- o providing material to construct and maintain the branch camp as specified by the parent EPW command and control headquarters (brigade or battalion).

Example of an Engineer-Built 2,000-Person Internment Facility

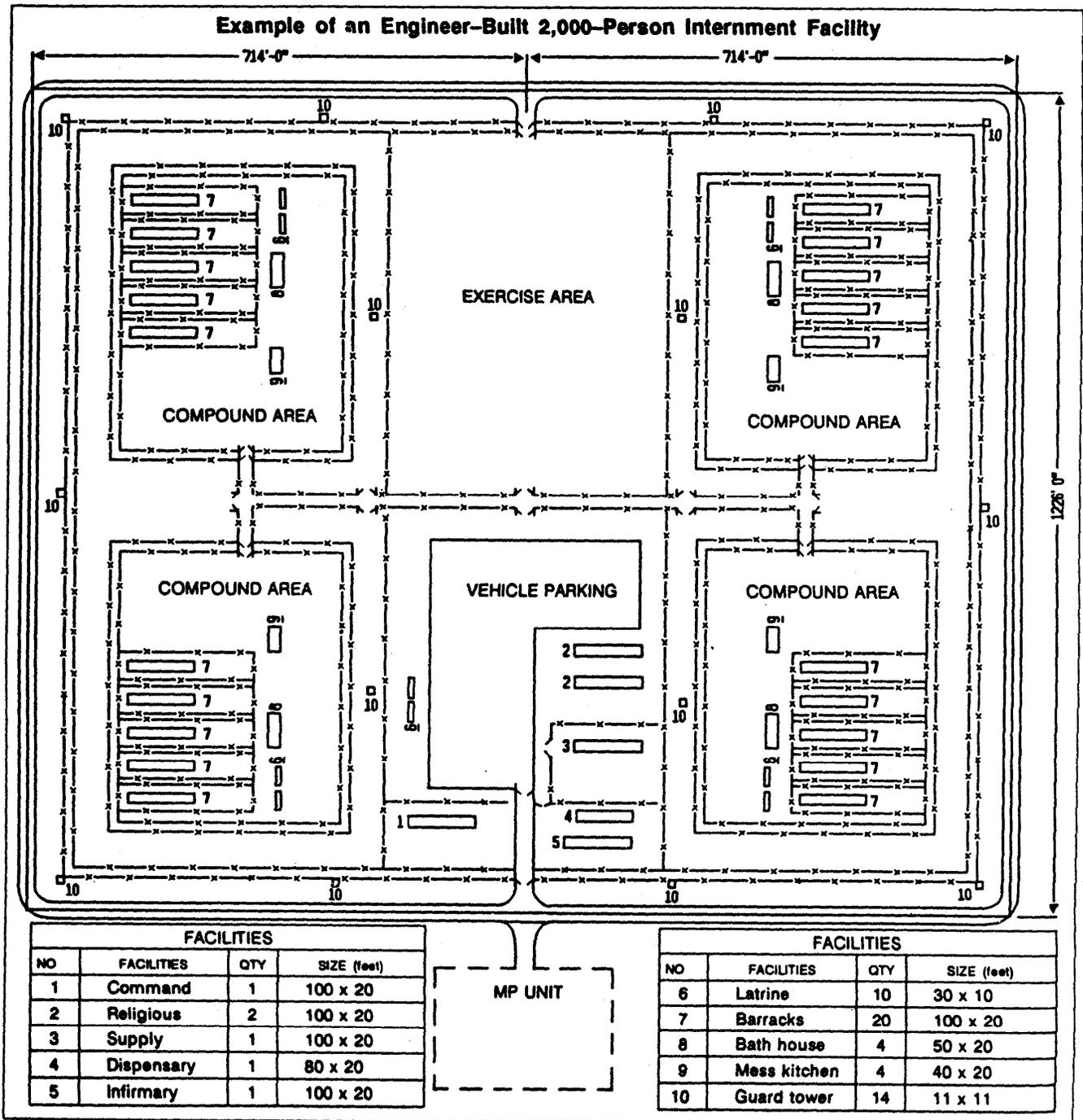


Figure 3-27. Enclosure for 2,000 Prisoners.

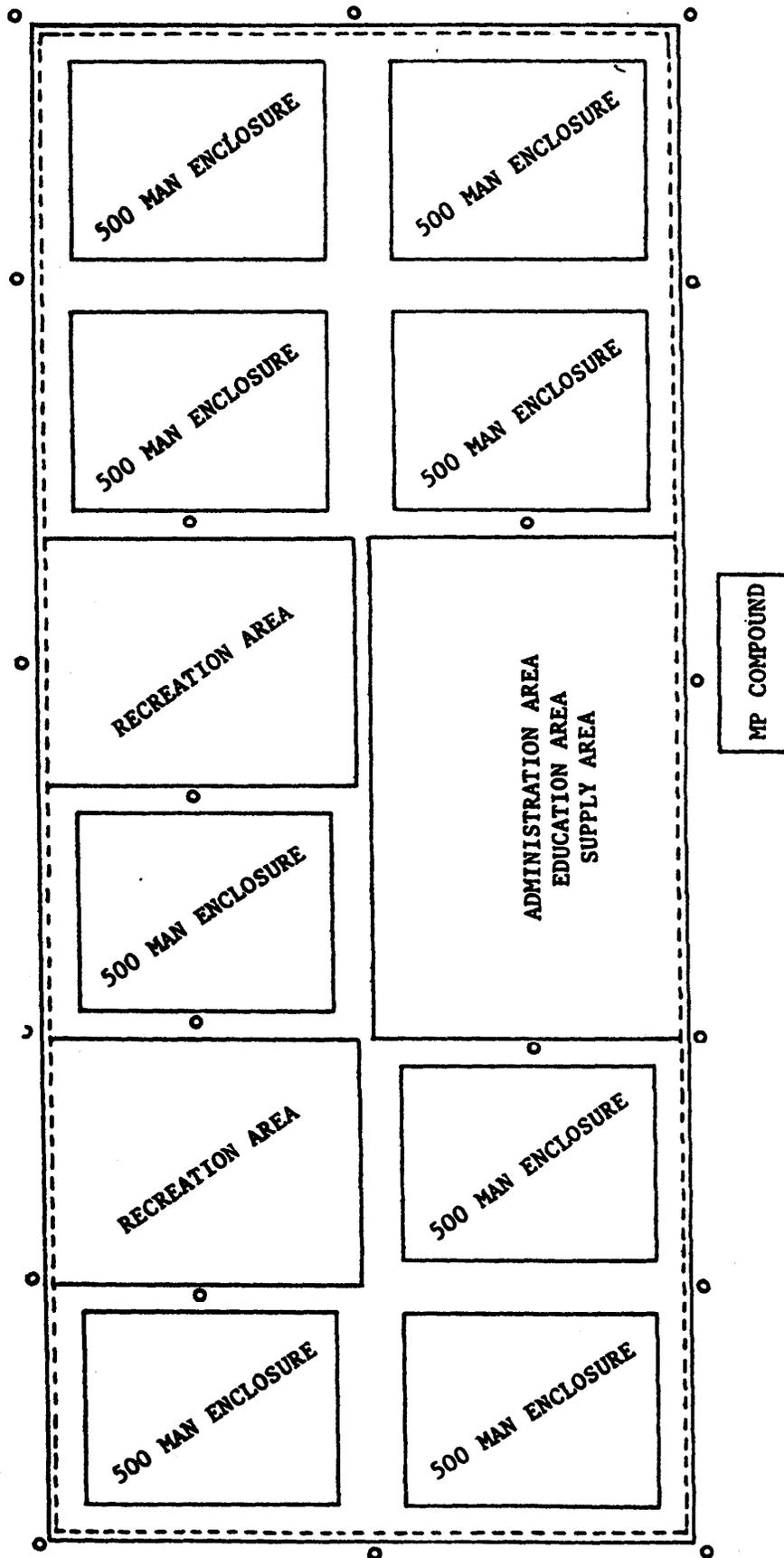


Figure 3-28. Enclosure for 4,000 Prisoners.

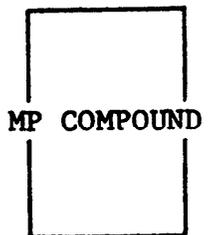
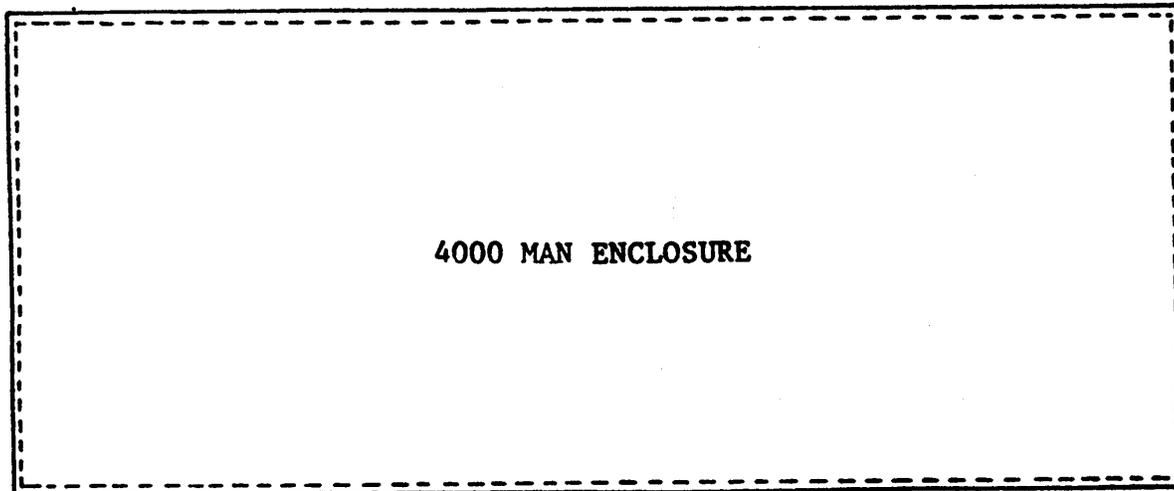
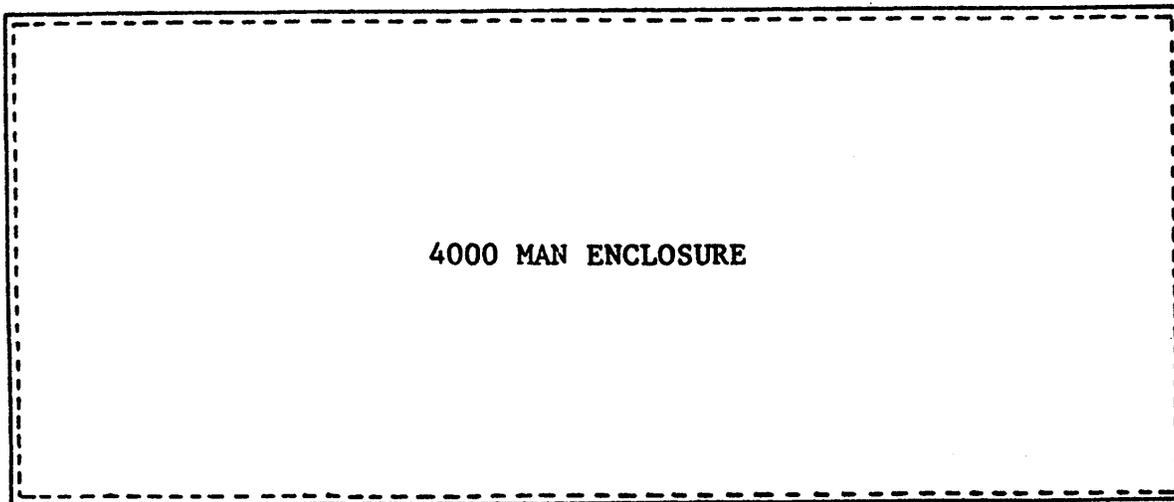
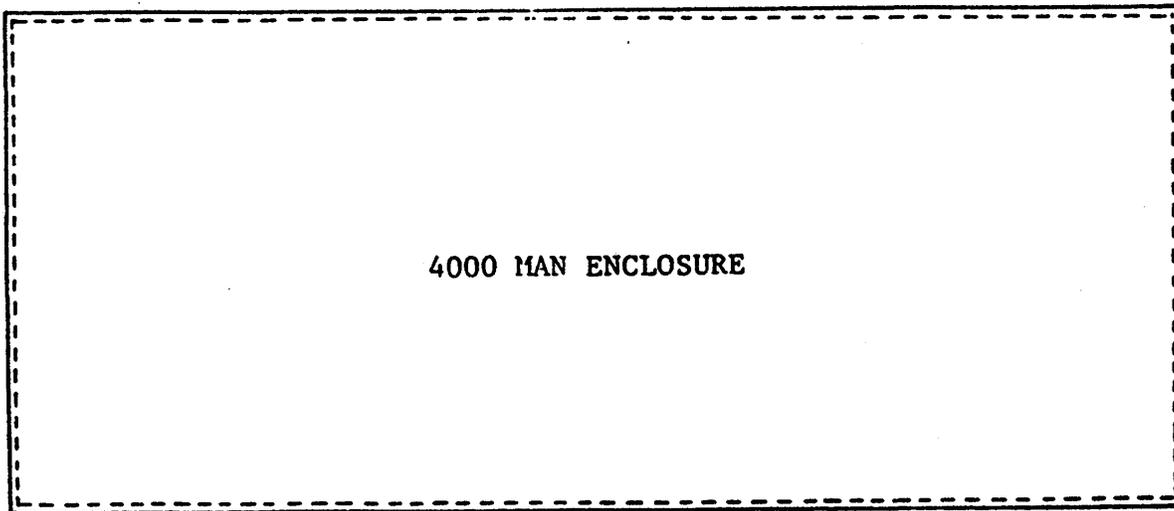


Figure 3-29. Enclosure for 12,000 Prisoners.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE POLICY

EPW and CI are interned in camps according to their nationality and language. EPW may not be separated from other prisoners belonging to the armed forces they were serving with at the time of their capture, except with their consent. Females will be separated from males and receive treatment as favorable as males.

Officers are sheltered and messed in camps, or in enclosures or compounds of camps, separate from enlisted EPW. Officer EPW are provided quarters and facilities equal to their grade.

CI may request compassionate internment of their dependent children who are at liberty without parental care in the occupied territory. Requests for compassionate internment of family members are normally approved when both parents or the only surviving parent is interned. The US is also responsible for financial support of dependents of CI who are at liberty in an occupied territory and are without adequate means of support, or are unable to earn a living.

Regulations and other guidance concerning administration, employment, and compensation of EPW and CI are found in--

- o AR 190-8.
- o AR 190-57.
- o AR 37-36.
- o Joint Chiefs of Staff Publication 3 (C).
- o Memorandums of Agreement or Understanding Between US Forces and HN and Allied Forces.
- o Standardization Agreements (STANAGs).

Initial processing of EPW and CI (AR 190-8 and AR 190-57) is accomplished according to local SOP at a designated reception and procession station (EPW and CI battalion) before they are assigned to a camp for internment. General administrative principles for EPW and CI camps include the following:

- o EPW and CI are used for internal administration and operation of camps as much as possible.
- o Captured enemy supplies and equipment are used whenever possible.
- o Camp commanders have authority to punish EPW and CI according to AR 190-8 and AR 190-57.

BR CP TM LA

1-0-11-12

BR CP TM LB

1-0-13-14

LT CAMP CDR	31A
E7 FOOD SVC SGT	94B
E7 OPNS NCO	95B
E6 SUPPLY SGT	92Y
E5 ADMIN SP	71L
E5 EMG TRNT NCO	91B
E5 PER REC SP	75D
E5 EPW/CI PROJ SUP	95B
E5 MIL PAY	73C
E4 ARMORER	92Y
E4 CPTRY/MASONRY SP	51B
E3 VEH DRIVER	95B

LT CAMP CDR	31A
E7 OPNS NCO	95B
E7 FOOD SVC SGT	94B
E6 SUPPLY SGT	92Y
E5 ADMIN SP	71L
E5 EMG TRNT NCO	91B
E5 PER REC SP	75D
E5 EPW/CI PROJ SUP	95B(2)
E5 MIL PAY	73C
E4 ARMORER	92Y
E4 CPTRY/MASONRY SP	51B
E3 CLERK	71L
E3 VEH DRIVER	95B

EQUIPMENT:

TRK HMMWV	3
CUCV	2
RIFLE M16	11
PISTOL 9MM	4
IM-93	1
IM-174	1
CHEM ALARM	1
PP-1578	1
AN/PDR-27	1
TRL 1/4T	1

TRK HMMWV	3
CUCV	2
RIFLE M16	13
PISTOL 9MM	5
IM-93	1
IM-174	1
CHEM ALARM	1
PP-1578	1
AN/PDR-27	1
TRL 1/4T	1

Figure 3-30. EPW and CI Branch Camp TOEs.

- o Copies of the Geneva Conventions of 1949 written in a language that EPW and CI understand must be conspicuously posted in every camp where EPW and CI can read them.
- o Regulations, orders, and notices relating to the conduct and activities of EPW and CI must be similarly posted in places where EPW and CI can read them.

To protect persons from acts of violence, bodily injury, and threats of reprisals at the hands of fellow prisoners, a copy of the following notice in the prisoner's language must be posted in every compound: "Detainees, despite faith or political belief, who fear that their lives are in danger or that they may suffer physical injury at the hands of other prisoners will immediately report the fact personally to any US Army officer of this camp without consulting the detainee's representative. From that time on, the camp commander will assure adequate protection to such detainees by segregation, transfer, or other means. Detainees who mistreat fellow detainees will be punished."

Administrative rights guaranteed EPW and CI under the Geneva Conventions include--

- o protesting conditions of confinement.
- o electing their own representatives.
- o sending and receiving correspondence.

Representatives

Enlisted EPW may elect a representative in every camp except when an EPW officer is interned in the camp. Representatives are elected by secret ballot and serve for a term of six months. EPW are permitted to consult freely with their elected representative. In turn, their representative is allowed to represent them before--

- o US military authorities.
- o the protecting power.
- o the ICRC.
- o other relief or aid organizations authorized to represent EPW.

The senior EPW officer assigned to each camp is recognized as the EPW representative, unless incapacitated or incompetent (as determined by US authorities). In officer EPW camps, one or more advisors chosen by officers assist the prisoner representative. In mixed camps (enlisted and officer EPW assigned), one or more advisors elected by and from the EPW assigned to the camp may assist the prisoner representative.

The US EPW and CI camp (battalion) commander approves prisoner representatives before they are allowed to perform their duties. If the camp (battalion) commander refuses to approve or dismisses an elected representative, a notice to that effect must be forwarded to HQDA, ODCSPER. Reasons for the refusal will be included. EPW are permitted to elect another representative.

Detained medical personnel and chaplains are not considered EPW and may not be represented by prisoner representatives. The senior EPW medical officer in each camp is responsible to US military authorities for the activities of retained medical personnel. EPW chaplains have direct access to camp (battalion) authorities.

Elected EPW representatives may appoint assistants. Assistants must be approved by the camp (battalion) commander. Elected and appointed representatives must have the same nationality and customs and speak the same language as the prisoners they represent. Groups of EPW interned in separate compounds or enclosures because of differences in nationality, language, customs, or ideology, are permitted to have an elected representative.

EPW representatives are responsible for furthering the physical, spiritual, and intellectual well-being of the prisoners they represent. Representatives are not required to work if doing work makes their job more difficult.

Representatives are given freedom of movement (consistent with security requirements) to accomplish their duties. These duties include inspecting labor detachments, receiving supplies, and communicating with US camp (battalion) authorities. Postal and telegraph facilities will be made available to prisoner representatives to communicate with US military authorities, protecting powers, ICRC and its delegates, mixed medical commissions, and other organizations authorized to assist EPW.

CI are elected by secret ballot to the internee committee at every CI camp (battalion) and branch camp. The committee is allowed to represent the camp to the protecting powers, the ICRC or other authorized relief or aid organizations, and US military authorities.

The internee committee consists of not less than two and not more than three members. Elections are held every six months or upon the existence of a vacancy. Committee representatives are eligible for reelection.

Each member of the committee must be approved by the camp (battalion) commander. A notice must be sent through the branch PWIC to the national PWIC and the protecting power when a committee member is removed from office or not approved by the camp (battalion) commander. Each committee member may have an assistant.

Correspondence

EPW and CI are allowed to send and receive letters and cards. There are no restrictions on the number or length of cards and letters received. Parcels cannot be sent by EPW and CI. If it is necessary to limit the number of

letters and cards EPW and CI send, the number will not be less than two letters and four cards monthly.

This quota, if necessary, does not include the prisoner of war - notification of address card (DA Form 2666-R); the capture card for prisoner of war (DA Form 2665-R); or the civilian internee notification of address card (DA Form 2678-R). EPW use DA Form 2668-R (Post Card), Figure 3-31; and DA Form 2667-R (Letter), Figure 3-32. CI use DA Form 2679-R (Letter), Figure 3-33; and DA Form 2680-R (Civilian Internee Post Card), Figure 3-34.

EPW and CI mail may be examined and read by the camp (battalion) commander. EPW and CI correspondence that contains obvious deviation from regulations is returned to the prisoner, uncensored. Obvious deviation from regulations includes letters or cards addressed to other than representatives of a protecting power or US military authority that--

- o criticizes or complains about any government official or agency.
- o refers to events of capture.
- o compares camps.
- o contains quotations from books or other writings.
- o contains numbers, cyphers, codes, music symbols, shorthand, marks, or signs other than those used for normal punctuation.
- o contains military information on numbers of EPW and CI.

Letters and cards received by the camp commander that appear to comply with regulation are forwarded to a censorship center designated by the TA or FORSCOM commander.

Prisoners may receive parcels. The parcels will be opened by a US officer at the camp in the presence of the addressee. When considered necessary, the camp commander may request that parcels be examined by censors.

Public Access

EPW and CI may not be photographed except in support of medical documentation and official identification. Interviews of EPW and CI by news media is not permitted. This includes still or motion pictures; telephone, radio, and television interviews; and mail material.

Requests by the media for exceptions to this policy may be forwarded to HQDA for consideration.

Medical Care and Sanitation

EPW are furnished dental, surgical, and medical treatment as required. A medical examination is given to EPW and CI upon arrival at an internment

PRISONER OF WAR MAIL	
SENDER	TO:
NAME (Last, first, MI)	
INTERMENT SERIAL NUMBER	STREET
DATE AND PLACE OF BIRTH	CITY
NAME OF CAMP	COUNTRY
COUNTRY WHERE POSTED	PROVINCE OR DEPARTMENT

DA FORM 2668-R, May 82

EDITION OF 1 JUL 63 IS OBSOLETE

SAMPLE
(Front)

POST CARD		DATE
For use of this form, see AR 190-8, the proponent agency is DCSPER		
LANGUAGE	POWER SERVED	
WRITE BETWEEN LINES AND AS LEGIBLY AS POSSIBLE		

Reverse of DA Form 2668-R, May 82

(Reverse)

Figure 3-31. DA Form 2668-R (Post Card).

County where posted

Name of Camp

Date and Place of Birth

Internment Serial Number

Name (Last, first MI)

SENDER:

(Fold on this line)

PRISONER OF WAR MAIL LETTER

Language _____

To _____

Street _____

City _____

Country _____

Province or Department _____

SAMPLE

(Fold on this line)

DO NOT WRITE HERE

(Fold on this line)

DA FORM 2667-R, May 82

EDITION OF 1 JUL 63 IS OBSOLETE

For use of this form, see AR 180-8,
the proponent agency is DCSPER.

Figure 3-32. DA Form 2667-R (Letter).

NOT WRITE BEYOND HEAVY LINES

SAMPLE

Reverse of DA FORM 2667-R, May 82

Figure 3-32. (Continued).

(Fold on this line)

SENDER:

Name (Last, first, MI) _____

Internment Serial Number _____

Date and Place of Birth _____

Name of Camp _____

Country where posted _____

CIVILIAN INTERNEE LETTER

For use of this form, see AR 190-57; the proponent agency is ODCSPER

Language _____

To _____

Street _____

City _____

Country _____

Province or Department _____

(Fold on this line)

DO NOT WRITE HERE

(Fold on this line)

DA FORM 2679-R, NOV 66

EDITION OF AUG 63 IS OBSOLETE

Figure 3-33. DA Form 2679-R (Letter).

camp. EPW and CI are also given a medical inspection once a month by a medical officer. Monthly medical inspections are conducted

- o to detect vermin infestation and communicable diseases, especially tuberculosis, malaria, and venereal diseases.
- o to determine the general state of health, nutrition, and cleanliness of EPW and CI.

EPW and CI are also weighed. The results are posted to individual weight registers (DA Form 2664-R) maintained for each prisoner.

EPW and CI are vaccinated against smallpox, and inoculated against typhoid and paratyphoid fevers. Immunizations against other diseases are given as recommended by medical personnel. Vaccinations and inoculations are given as soon as possible after capture, or after evacuation to an EPW and CI battalion (camp).

EPW and CI are given a certificate upon request that shows illnesses, injuries, and treatment. Copies of certificates given to EPW and CI are forwarded to the branch PWIC. Medical records and forms used for treatment and hospitalization of EPW and CI are stamped "EPW," "RP," or "CI" at the top and bottom of each form. Medical and dental records accompany EPW and CI when they are transferred.

EPW and CI are not hospitalized in the same wards as US or allied soldiers. The camp or hospital commander notifies the branch PWIC when EPW or CI are seriously ill because of injury or disease. Notification includes a brief diagnosis of the condition. Follow up reports are submitted weekly until the prisoner is removed from the seriously ill list.

Hygiene and sanitation measures for EPW and CI are found in AR 40-5. EPW and CI battalion (camp) commanders conduct Inspections to ensure compliance.

Sanitary orders published in a language that EPW and CI understand are posted in each compound and explained to EPW and CI when they arrive.

EPW and CI will have latrine facilities available, day and night. Latrines for prisoners must conform to the sanitary rules governing latrines for US and allied soldiers. Females are provided separate, but equal, facilities.

Medical facilities are established by the EPW and CI battalion medical section (TOE 19-646L). Medical support for EPW and CI that is beyond the limited capability of the medical section is arranged through medical facilities in the area.

Other medical support for EPY and CI facilities that must be planned and coordinated includes-

- o veterinary service.

- o dental support.
- o blood bank services.
- o optometric and optical services.
- o pharmaceutical services.

Death and Burial

The commander responsible for EPW and CI in US custody is notified immediately by a medical officer when a prisoner dies. The notification includes the prisoner's full name; ISN; date, place, and cause of death; and a statement that the prisoner's death was or was not the result of the prisoner's own misconduct.

The commander responsible for custody of EPW and CI who die notifies the branch PWIC and provides the information received from medical personnel.

The attending medical officer and camp (EPW and CI battalion) commander are responsible for preparing DA Form 2669-R (Certificate of Death). (See Figure 3-25.) DA Form 2669-R is reproduced locally on 8 1/2-inch by 11-inch paper. A copy for reproduction purposes is found in AR 190-8.

DA Form 2669-R is prepared and distributed-

- o to the national PWIC (original).
- o to the branch PWIC (copy).
- o to the Surgeon General (copy).
- o to the EPW and CI personnel file (copy).
- o to US civil authorities responsible for recording deaths if the death occurred in the United States.

The commander responsible for custody of EPW may appoint an officer to investigate and report--

- o death or serious injury to prisoners that may have been caused by guards, another prisoner, or any other person.
- o suicide and death resulting from unnatural or unknown causes.

A copy of the investigating officer's report is forwarded to HQDA (Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Personnel). Military and civilian law enforcement agencies may be notified when criminal conduct is suspected.

CERTIFICATE OF DEATH		INTERMENT SERIAL NUMBER
For use of this form, see AR 190-8; the proponent agency is DCSPER.		
FROM:		
TO:		
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center; height: 100px;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 100px; margin: 10px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 100px; margin: 10px;"></div> </div>		
NAME (Last, first, MI)		GRADE
SERVICE NUMBER		
NATIONALITY	POWER SERVED	PLACE OF CAPTURE/INTERMENT AND DATE
PLACE OF BIRTH		DATE OF BIRTH
NAME, ADDRESS, AND RELATIONSHIP OF NEXT OF KIN		FIRST NAME OF FATHER
PLACE OF DEATH	DATE OF DEATH	CAUSE OF DEATH
PLACE OF BURIAL	DATE OF BURIAL	
IDENTIFICATION OF GRAVE		
PERSONAL EFFECTS (To be filled in by Office of Deputy Chief of Staff for Personnel)		
<input type="checkbox"/> RETAINED BY DETAINING POWER <input type="checkbox"/> FORWARDED WITH DEATH CERTIFICATE TO (Specify) <input type="checkbox"/> FORWARDED SEPARATELY TO (Specify)		
BRIEF DETAILS OF DEATH/BURIAL BY PERSON WHO CARED FOR THE DECEASED DURING ILLNESS OR DURING LAST MOMENTS (Doctor, Nurse, Minister of Religion, Fellow Internee) IF CREMATED, GIVE REASON. (If more space is required, continue on reverse side)		
DO NOT WRITE IN THIS SPACE CERTIFIED A TRUE COPY	DATE	SIGNATURE OF MEDICAL OFFICER
	SIGNATURE OF COMMANDING OFFICER	
	WITNESSES	
	SIGNATURE	ADDRESS
	SIGNATURE	ADDRESS

DA FORM 2669-R, May 62

EDITION OF 1 JUL 63 IS OBSOLETE.

Figure 3-35. DA Form 2669-R (Certificate of Death).

EPW and CI are buried honorably in cemeteries established according to AR 638-30. Prisoners are buried according to the rights of their religion and customs of their military forces if possible. Prisoners are buried in separate graves unless unavoidable circumstances require mass graves.

Graves registration services will record information on burials. A copy of DD Form 551 (Record of Internment), prepared by graves registration personnel, is forwarded to the branch PWIC.

Prisoners may be cremated only because of imperative hygiene reasons, the prisoner's religion, or at the prisoner's request. The reason for cremation must be recorded on the death certificate (DA Form 2669-R). The personnel file of deceased prisoners is forwarded to the branch PWIC.

Repatriation of Sick and Wounded EPW

Sick and wounded EPW may be processed for repatriation or accommodation in a neutral country during hostilities. A mixed medical commission is established by HQDA to determine cases eligible for repatriation. Sick and wounded prisoners may not be repatriated against their will. The mixed medical commission is composed of three members. Two of the members appointed by the ICRC and approved by the parties to the conflict will be from a neutral country. When possible, one of the members is a physician and the other a surgeon. The third member of the mixed medical commission is a medical officer appointed by HQDA. One of the members appointed by the ICRC acts as a chairman of the commission.

The mixed medical commission acts upon applications for repatriation submitted by--

- o camp, hospital, and retained medical personnel.
- o elected prisoner representative made on behalf of EPW.
- o authorized organizations that give assistance to EPW.
- o individual EIN.

The commander responsible for EPW being considered by a mixed medical commission is notified where and when the commission will convene. The commission examines EPW before rendering a decision. The commander is responsible for preparing DA Form 2670-R (Mixed Medical Commission Certificate For EPW). DA Form 2670-R (Figure 3-36) is reproduced locally on 8 1/2-inch by 11-inch paper. A copy for reproduction purposes is located in AR 190-8.

DA Form 2671-R (Certificate for Direct Repatriation for EPW) is submitted to HQDA, which is responsible for forwarding the recommendation to a mixed medical commission. (See Figure 3-37.) Mixed medical commissions may approve repatriation based on DA Form 2671-R without examining the EPW concerned.

MIXED MEDICAL COMMISSION CERTIFICATE FOR EPW

For use of this form, see AR 190-8; the proponent agency is DCSPER.

FROM:

TO:



The undersigned make up the Mixed Medical Commission. They are duly appointed under the GPW of 1949 to examine _____ (state nationality) EPW in custody of the US Armed Forces. The EPW claim eligibility for repatriation or for hospitalization in a neutral country under the provisions of that convention. The EPW named below has been presented to the Commission and has been examined at the location, and on the date shown.

NAME (Last, First, MI)		GRADE
SERVICE NUMBER	INTERMENT SERIAL NUMBER	DATE OF BIRTH

STATUS

<input type="checkbox"/> MEDICAL:	<input type="checkbox"/> LITTER	<input type="checkbox"/> AMBULANT	
<input type="checkbox"/> SURGICAL:	<input type="checkbox"/> LOCKED WARD	<input type="checkbox"/> OPEN	<input type="checkbox"/> ISOLATION
<input type="checkbox"/> NEUROPSYCHIATRIC:			

THE MIXED MEDICAL COMMISSION FINDS THAT THE ABOVE NAMED EPW IS (Check applicable box)	<input type="checkbox"/> a. INELIGIBLE FOR REPATRIATION OR HOSPITALIZATION IN A NEUTRAL COUNTRY.
	<input type="checkbox"/> b. ELIGIBLE FOR DIRECT REPATRIATION.
	<input type="checkbox"/> c. ELIGIBLE FOR HOSPITALIZATION IN A NEUTRAL COUNTRY.
	<input type="checkbox"/> d. ELIGIBLE FOR RE-EXAMINATION BY NEXT COMMISSION.

FINAL DIAGNOSIS (Continue on reverse side if more space is required).

PLACE OF EXAMINATION	DATE
TYPED NAME OF CHAIRMAN, MIXED MEDICAL COMMISSION	SIGNATURE
TYPED NAME OF MEMBER	SIGNATURE
TYPED NAME OF US MEDICAL REPRESENTATIVE	SIGNATURE

DA FORM 2670-R, May 82 EDITION OF 1 JUL 63 IS OBSOLETE.

Figure 3-36. DA Form 2670-R (Mixed Medical Commission Certificate for EPW).

CERTIFICATE FOR DIRECT REPATRIATION FOR EPW

For use of this form, see AR 190 B; the proponent agency is DCSPER.

FROM:

TO:



The undersigned make up the medical command of a US general hospital. They have examined the EPW named herein and have agreed that he/she is eligible for repatriation according to the medical agreement in the GPW of 1949.

NAME (Last, first, MI)		GRADE
SERVICE NUMBER	INTERNMENT SERIAL NUMBER	DATE OF BIRTH
STATUS		
<input type="checkbox"/> MEDICAL:	<input type="checkbox"/> LITTER	<input type="checkbox"/> AMBULANT
<input type="checkbox"/> SURGICAL:	<input type="checkbox"/> LOCKED WARD	<input type="checkbox"/> OPEN
<input type="checkbox"/> NEUROPSYCHIATRIC		<input type="checkbox"/> ISOLATION

FINAL DIAGNOSIS

PLACE OF EXAMINATION	DATE
TYPED NAME OF COMMANDING OFFICER	SIGNATURE
TYPED NAME OF EXECUTIVE OFFICER	SIGNATURE
TYPED NAME OF CHIEF OF SERVICE	SIGNATURE

DA FORM 2671-R, May 82

EDITION OF 1 JUL 63 IS OBSOLETE

Figure 3-37. DA Form 2671-R (Certificate for Direct Repatriation for EPW).

LESSON 3

PRACTICE EXERCISE

The following items will test your knowledge of the material covered in this lesson. There is only one correct answer for each item. When you have completed the exercise, check your answers with the answer key that follows:

1. If necessary what mailing limit on letters and postcards can be placed on EPW/CIs per month?
 - A. Three letters and four postcards.
 - B. One letter and one postcard.
 - C. Two letters and four postcards.

2. Who is responsible for establishing permanent internment camps in an overseas theater of operation when EPW are evacuated to CONUS?
 - A. The theater commander.
 - B. The TAACOM HP brigade commander.
 - C. Permanent internment camps aren't normally established in-theater when EPW are evacuated to CONUS.

3. Who ensures that US captured EPW transferred to host nation forces receive treatment according to US policy and the Geneva Convention?
 - A. The theater Prisoner of War Information Center.
 - B. The Red Cross is responsible for how US captured EPW are treated in internment camps.
 - C. An EPW and CI branch camp liaison team.
 - D. A neutral third country appointed by the International Red Cross.

4. An enemy doctor was captured by US forces. The doctor was the 488th Afghanistan captive processed. Which of the following internment serial numbers should be used?
 - A. USAB-00488RP.
 - B. US9AF-00488EPW.
 - C. US-00488EPWRP.
 - D. 9USAB-00488RP.

5. How are civilian internees evacuated from an occupied territory to a permanent internment camp in the United States?
 - A. In the same manner that EPW are evacuated.
 - B. Evacuating civilian internees is prohibited.
 - C. Separate from EPW.
 - D. Civilian internees are evacuated to a neutral third country for permanent internment.

LESSON 3

PRACTICE EXERCISE

ANSWER KEY AND FEEDBACK

<u>Item</u>		<u>Correct Answer and Feedback</u>
1.	C.	Two letters and four postcards. If necessary . . (page 3-71, para 9).
2.	C.	Permanent internment camps aren't normally established in-theater when EPW are evacuated to CONUS. Permanent internment camps . . . (page 3-1, para 2)
3.	C.	An EPW and CI camp liaison team. The EPW and CI . . . (page 3-15, para 3).
4.	B	US9AF-00488EPW. For example, the first . . . (para 3-22, para 5).
5.	B.	Evacuating civilian internees if prohibited. CI are processed in . . . (page 3-17, para 7).